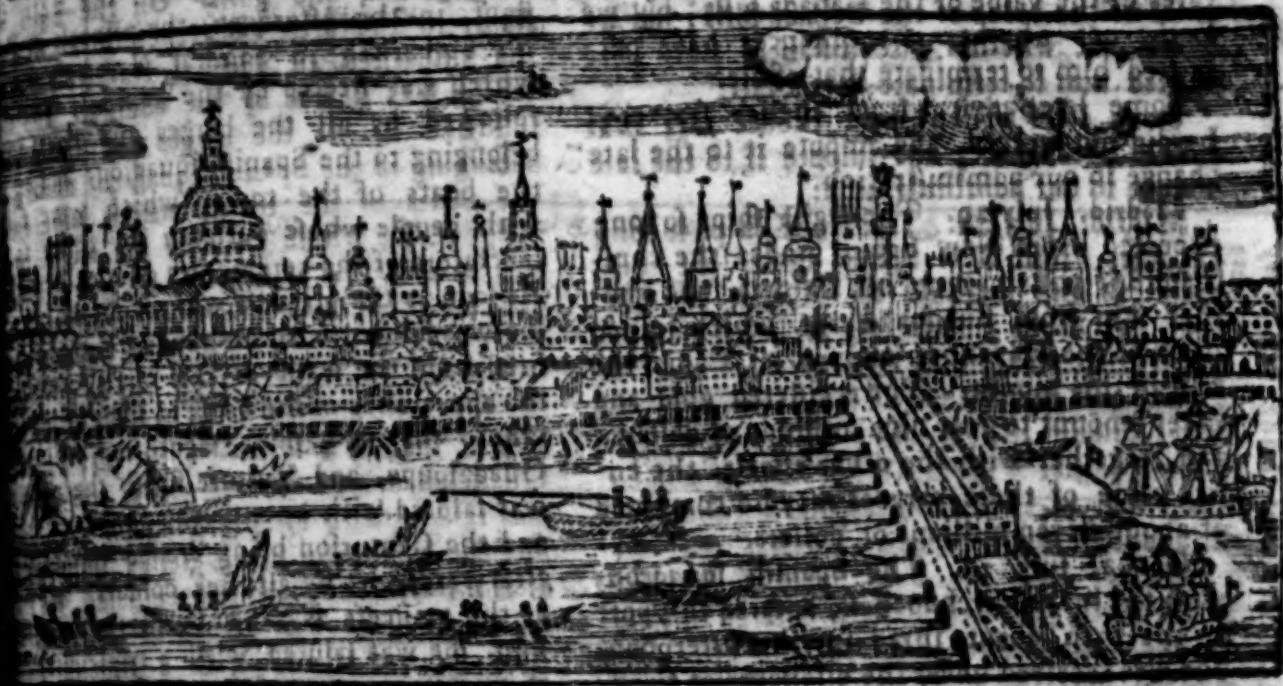


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For SEPTEMBER, 1765.

ives to, and good Effects of, Mothers sucking their Children 439
ines of the Year 1766 calculated 442
the Shamois of Switzerland 444
e History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c. &c. 445—450
ly to the Rev. Mr. Bowman 450
Coffee House Politicians 455
Ode II. explained, &c. 456
ount of the Court, &c. &c. of 457—460
exions in Retirement 461—463
osity in the Animal Oeconomy, &c. 463—465
the Resurrection-Body 466
relative to the late Admiral 466
ibid.
ern Songs justly condemned 468
od of building Chimnies that will 469
smoke 469
Address 470

A Letter to the Common Council thereon	473—476
Mutual Advantages to England and Scotland, by the Union	471—473
Remarks on a Mathematical Writer, &c. &c.	476
Island of Anna-Bona described	477
POETICAL ESSAYS	478
Remarks on political Writers	480
Redress of a great Grievance proposed	481
LECTURE ON HEADS	482—484
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	485
Marriages and Births; Deaths	488
Promotions Civil and Military	489
Ecclesiastical Preferments	490
Course of Exchange	ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality	491
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	490
Catalogue of Books	ibid.
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	438

WITH

AN ACCURATE MAP OR PLAN OF THE ROAD

FROM

LONDON TO HARWICH,

Actually surveyed, and elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row; and may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1765.

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1765.

W E shall give our readers the following extract from a little book lately published, intituled, *A comparative view of the state and faculties of man with those of the animal world*; because it may contribute towards correcting some bad customs with regard to infants, and towards persuading even ladies of quality that they ought to be the nurses of their own children.

" After some remarks upon the difference between mankind and the animal world, with respect to the bringing forth their young, the author proceeds thus:

" As soon as an infant comes into the world, our first care is to cram it with physic.—There is a glareous liquor contained in the bowels of infants and many other animals when they are born, which it is necessary to carry off. The medicine which nature has prepared for this purpose is the mother's first milk. This indeed answers the end very effectually, but we think some drug forced down the child's throat will do much better. The composition of this varies according to the fancy of the good woman who presides at the birth.—It deserves to be remarked, when we are on this subject, that calves, which are the only animals generally taken under our peculiar care in these circumstances, are treated in the same manner. They have the same sort of physic administered to them, and often with the same success, many of them dying under the operation, or of its consequences. We have the greatest reason to think that more of this species of animals die at this period, than of all the other species of animals we see in these cir-

cumstances, put together, our own only excepted.

Notwithstanding the many moving calls of natural instinct in the child, to suck the mother's breast, yet the usual practice has been, obstinately to deny that indulgence till the third day after the birth. By this time the suppression of the natural evacuation of the milk, usually bringing on a fever, the consequence was often fatal to the mother, or put it out of her power to suckle her child at that time.

—We must observe here, to the honour of the gentlemen who had the care of the lying in hospital in London, that they were the first who, in this instance, brought us back to nature and common sense, and by this means have preserved the lives of thousands of their fellow creatures. They made the child be put to the mother's breast as soon as it shewed a desire for it, which was generally within ten or twelve hours after it was born; this rendered the dose of physic unnecessary, the milk fever was prevented, and things went smoothly on in the natural way. We are sorry however to observe, that this practice is not likely to become soon general. Physicians, do not concern themselves with matters of this kind, nor with the regimen of mankind, unless their advice is particularly asked. These matters are founded on established customs and prejudices, which it is difficult to conquer, and dangerous to attack; nor will it ever be attempted by men who depend on the favour and caprice of the world for their subsistence, and who find it their interest rather to flatter prejudice than oppose it.—The management of children is reckoned the privilege of the women, and infants in particular are submitted to

K k k 2

the

Sept. 1765.

the absolute direction of midwives and nurses, whose good graces it is the physician's peculiar interest to cultivate.

Women's not nursing their own children is openly flying in the face of nature.—The sudden check given to the great natural evacuation of milk at a time when a woman's weakly state renders her little able to sustain so violent a shock, is often of the worst consequence to her, and the loss to the child is much greater than is commonly apprehended.—A woman in this case runs an immediate risk of her life by a milk fever, besides the danger of swelling and imposthumous of the breasts, and such obstructions in them as lay the foundation of a future cancer.—Women sometimes have it not in their power to nurse their children, for want of milk; sometimes it is improper both for the mother and child, on account of some particular disorder the mother labours under. But this is very seldom the case. On the contrary there are many disorders women are subject to, of which nursing is the most effectual cure; and delicate constitutions are generally strengthened by it. As a proof of this we may observe, that while a mother nurses her child, her complexion becomes clearer and more blooming, her spirits are more uniformly cheerful, her appetite is better, and her general habit of body fuller and stronger. It is particularly worthy of observation, that fewer women die while they are nursing than at any equal period of their lives, if we except the time of pregnancy, during which it is unusual for a woman to die of any disease unless occasioned by some violent external injury.—Another great inconveniency attending the neglect of nursing, is the depriving women of that interval of respite and ease which nature intended for them betwixt child-bearings. A woman who does not nurse has naturally a child every year; this quickly exhausts the constitution, and brings on the infirmities of old age before their time; and as this neglect is most frequent among women of fashion, the delicacy of their constitutions is particularly unable to sustain such a violence to nature.—A woman who

nurses her child, has an interval of a year and a half or two years betwixt her children, in which the constitution has time to recover its vigour.—We may reckon among the disadvantages consequent on the neglect of nursing, the mother's being deprived of a very high pleasure of the most tender and endearing kind, which likewise strengthens her attachment to the child in a very remarkable manner.—It is not necessary here to enquire into the cause of this particular affection which a mother feels for the child she has suckled beyond what she feels for a child suckled by a stranger; but the fact is indisputable. Yea the maternal fondness itself is by this means transferred to a stranger.

It is not easy to ascertain the injury children sustain by being deprived of their natural nourishment, and instead of it, being suckled by the milk of women of different ages and constitutions from their mothers. This far is certain, that a greater number of those children die who are nursed by strangers, than of those who are suckled by their own mothers. But this is partly owing to the want of that care and attention which the anxiety of a mother can only supply, and which the helpless state of infancy so much requires. Indeed if it was not that nurses naturally contract a large share of the instinctive fondness of a mother, for the children they suckle, many more children would perish by want of care. But it should be observed, that this acquired attachment cannot reasonably be expected among nurses, in large cities. The same perversion of nature and manners which prevails there among women of fashion, and makes them decline this duty, extends equally to those of lower rank; and it cannot be supposed that when the call of nature, not to speak of love for the husband, cannot effectuate in the mother, will be found in a hireling, who for a little money turns her own child out of doors.—The most miserable diseases to which the lower class of women in large cities are subjected, is another reason against their being intrusted with such an office; diseases which are often fatal to their little charges, or which taint their blood in a manner that they and their succeeding

succeeding families may feel very severely.

We proceed to mention some other circumstances in the rearing of children, in which, we apprehend, neither instinct nor the analogy of nature is commonly regarded.

All young animals naturally delight to be in the open air, and in perpetual motion: But we signify our disapprobation of this intention of nature by confining our infants mostly in houses, and swathing them from the time they are born as tightly as possible.--- This natural instinct appears very strong when we see a child released from its confinement, in the short interval betwixt pulling off its day cloaths, and swathing it again before it is put to sleep.--- The evident tokens of delight which the little creature shews in recovering the free use of its limbs, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be again remitted to its bondage, one should think would strike conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of this practice, into the most stupid of mankind.--- This confinement boys, in some degree, are sooner released from, but the fairer part of the species suffer it, in a manner, during life.--- Some nations have fancied that nature did not give a good shape to the head, and thought it would be better to mould it into the shape of a sugar loaf. The Chinese think a woman's foot much handsomer if squeezed into a third part its natural size; some African nations have a like quarrel with the shape of the nose, which they think ought to be laid as flat as possible with the face.--- We laugh at the folly and are shocked with the cruelty of these barbarians, but think it a very clear case that the natural shape of a woman's chest is not so elegant, as we can make it by the confinement of stays.--- The common effect of this is to produce obstructions in the lungs, from their not having sufficient room to play, and this, besides tainting the breath, cuts off numbers of young women by consumptions in the very bloom of life.--- But nature has shewn her resentment of this practice in the most striking manner, by rendering above half the women of fashion deformed in some degree or other.--- Deformity is peculiar to the civilized part of mankind,

and is almost always the work of our own hands.--- The superior strength and agility of savages is entirely the effect of their hardy education, of their living mostly abroad in the open air, and their limbs never having suffered any confinement.

The practice of putting many cloaths on children, indulging them in sitting over the fire, sleeping in warm rooms, and preserving them from being exposed to the various inclemencies of the weather, relaxes their body and enervates their minds. If children, along with such an effeminate education, are pampered with animal food, rich sauces and such other diet as overcharges their digestive powers, they become sickly as well as weak.--- Yet diet, though it requires the greatest attention to be paid to it in puny constitutions, admits of a very great latitude in habits hardened by labour, and daily exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather.--- All that class of diseases which arise from catching cold, or a sudden check given to the perspiration, is found only among the civilized part of mankind. An old Roman or an Indian in the pursuits of war or hunting, would plunge into a river whilst in a profuse sweat, without fear and without danger. A similar hardy education would make us all equally proof against the bad effects of such accidents.--- The greater care we take to prevent catching cold by the various contrivances of modern luxury, the more we become subjected to it.--- We can guard against cold only by rendering ourselves superior to its influence.--- There is a striking proof of this in the vigorous constitutions of children braced by the daily use of the cold bath; and still a stronger proof in those children who go thinly clad and without stockings or shoes in all seasons and weathers.

Nature never made any country too cold for its own inhabitants.--- In cold climates she has made exercise and even fatigue habitual to them, not only from the necessity of their situation, but from choice, their natural diversions being all of the athletic and violent kind. But the softness and effeminacy of modern manners has both deprived us of our natural defence against the diseases most incident to our own

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Sept.

own climate, and subjected us to all the inconveniences of a warm one, particularly to that debility and morbid sensibility of the nervous system, which lays the foundation of most of our diseases, and deprives us at the same time of the spirit and resolution to support them. These few observations are selected from a great number that might be mentioned, to prove that many of the calamities complained of as peculiarly affecting the human species, are not necessary consequences of our constitution, but are entirely the result of our own caprice and folly, in paying greater regard to vague and shallow reasonings, than to the plain dictates of instinct, and the analogous constitutions of other animals.—They are taken from that period of life, where instinct is the only active principle of our nature, and consequently where the analogy between us and other animals will be found most complete.—When our superior and more distinguishing faculties begin to expand themselves, the analogy becomes less perfect. Besides, if we would enquire into the cause of our weak and fickle habits, we must go back to the state of infancy. The foundation of the evil is laid there. Habit soon succeeds in the place of nature, and, however unworthy a successor, requires almost equal regard.—As years come on, additional causes of these evils are

continually taking place, and disorders of the body and mind mutually inflame each other.—But this opens a field too extensive for this place. We shall only observe that the decline of human life exhibits generally a scene quite singular in nature.—The gradual decay of the more humane and generous feelings of the heart, as well as of all our boasted superior powers of imagination and understanding, till at last they are utterly obliterated and leave us in a more helpless and wretched situation, than that of any animal whatever, is surely the most humbling consideration to the pride of man.—Yet there is the greatest reason to believe that this melancholy exit is not our natural one, but that it is owing to causes foreign and adventitious to our nature. There is the highest probability that if we led natural lives, we should retain to the last the full exercise of all our senses, at least the full possession of those superior faculties, which we hope will survive with us in a future and more perfect state of existence.—There is no reason to doubt but it is in the power of art to protract life even beyond the period which nature has assigned to it. The enquiry is important, but yet trifling in respect of that which leads us to the means of enjoying it, while we do live.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I have sent you the calculations of two visible eclipses of the luminaries, that will happen next year, from Dr. Halley's tables; Inserting the same in your next number, will greatly oblige,

Hitcham,
Sept. 4, 1765.

Your constant reader and humble servant,

ROBERT LANGLET

February 24, 1766, the Moon will be eclipsed in $\text{W} 6^{\circ} 16'$.

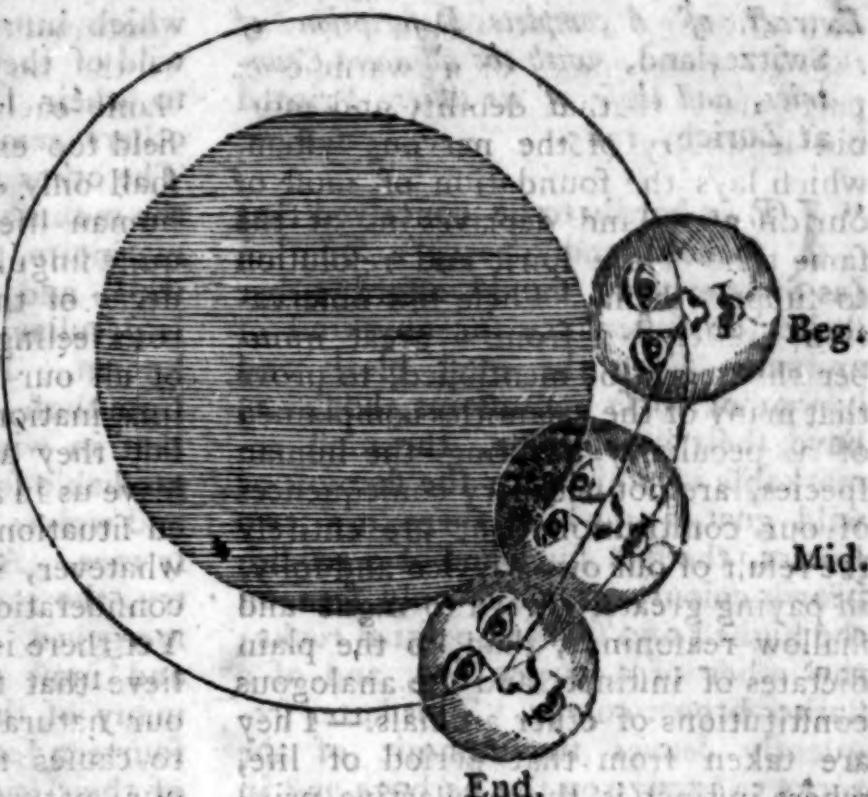
	h.	m.	s.
Beginning	6	45	26
Middle	7	47	31
Ecliptic opp.	7	56	15
End	8	49	36
Duration	2	4	10
Digits eclipsed	3°	27	23

At London, in the evening, 12
parent time.

In the annexed type the true path of the moon's visible way is (very near) a strait line; but it is generally a curved line in most eclipses, I have often proved; though all the authors that I have seen, suppose the moon

appears

1765. apparent path in eclipses of the luminaries to be a straight line, which is false. The true method of typifying eclipses of the sun and moon, transits and revolutions of the planets and fixed stars by the moon, I received among other instances of friendship from an ingenious astronomer and mathematician, Mr. Thomas Cowper of Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, some years ago; according to which method the annexed type was drawn, and the following one for the time of greatest obscuration, in the ensuing solar eclipse.



August 5, 1766, the sun will be eclipsed in $8^{\circ} 13' 9''$.

	h. m.	
Beginning	5 26	30
Middle	6 18	38
End	6 24	40
Duration	7 8	23
Degrees eclipsed	4° 52' 18"	Type for the Middle.

REMARK. In lat. $42^{\circ} 38'$ north, long. $150^{\circ} 31'$ west from London, the eclipse first of all begins at sun-rise, in the supreme point of his vertical diameter, in the Pacific Ocean. The center of the penumbra first enters the disk, and the sun rises centrally eclipsed in lat. $55^{\circ} 46'$ N. long. $179^{\circ} 53'$ E. in the aforesaid ocean; after traversing the same in a north-easterly direction, it enters America, in the north-west part of Hudson's bay. In lat. $53^{\circ} 4'$ N. long. $79^{\circ} 36'$ W. the sun will be centrally eclipsed in Hudson's Bay, in which long. and lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$ N. in the island of Cuba, the sun's upper limb will be just touched by the moon's subsequent limb, in the meridian. The center of the penumbra, now passing in a south-easterly direction, enters New Britain, where in lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ N. long. $68^{\circ} 45'$ W. the sun will be centrally eclipsed in the nona-

imal degree. After leaving New Britain it passes over St. Lawrence's river, Gaspé Cape, St. Lawrence's Bay, Cape Breton, and the southern part of the fishing banks of Newfoundland, and enters the Atlantick Ocean; pursuing a south-easterly course over the Ocean, passes near the Cape Verd Islands, and Africa a little to the north of the river Gambia, where the sun will set centrally eclipsed. — And in lat. $0^{\circ} 27'$ N. long. $39^{\circ} 36'$ W. in the Atlantick Ocean, the eclipse ends at sun-set, and wholly leaves the globe.



Extract of A complete Description of Switzerland, with the adjacent Countries, and those of its Allies. Printed at Zurich, 1765.

"**I**T is hardly to be conceived that so cold and dreary a situation (as Switzerland) should afford either shelter or sustenance for any kind of animals. Even the most bleak and barren of these mountains, however, have their inhabitants, the most remarkable of which are the shamois or wild goat, of which there are two species, the one small and of a reddish brown colour, which is only seen on the highest and sharpest pointed rocks; the other of a larger size, and of a darker brown colour. This latter frequently leaves the summit of the rocks to browse on the herbage and in the woods of the inferior mountains. Both species herd together, and seem to live amicably in different flocks, but the continual war which is carried on against these animals by the hunters, renders them extremely timid and cautious. The bell-weather, or leader of the herd, is always their sentinel; the hunters give him the name of the goat, or the vanguard, 'This animal posts himself on the most elevated and conspicuous places, erecting his ears, looking round him on every side, and walking backwards and forwards with great solicitude and attention. On the least appearance of danger he gives notice to the rest of the herd by a kind of wheezing or whistling; in consequence of which they betake themselves to flight. At the beginning of the winter, the shamois of both species descend toward the valleys, and retire under the cliffs and prominencies of the rocks, to secure themselves from the floods. Here they are nourished by the grass, that remains green underneath the snow, which they scratch away with their feet in the manner of reindeer. They live also upon the roots and branches of the fir tree. It is asserted of these animals that they will sometimes betake themselves, at the full of the moon, to some sandy rock, where they will lick up the sand with such avidity as to neglect their pasturage for several days together; after satisfying

which inordinate appetite, the more wild of them return with precipitation to their former haunts, while the others remain in the neighbourhood. The other animals that are found on the mountains of Switzerland are, the marmotte, the hare, the fox, the wolf, and the bear. The marmotte is peculiar to this country and well known. The hares differ in nothing from those of other countries, except that in winter they are hardly distinguishable from the snow. Foxes, bears, and wolves are now become extremely rare. As to the birds of this country, the most remarkable is the laemmergeyer, or gier-eagle, the largest and most formidable of its species, many of them measuring thirteen or fourteen feet between the extremities of their wings when extended. These tyrants of the air build their nests on the summits of the highest rocks, and make cruel havock among the flocks of sheep and tame goats, as well as among the shamois, the hares, and marmottes. This country abounds also in pheasants, heathcocks, wood-cocks, and other birds, which are exported in great plenty, and esteemed excellent food.

IN compliance with the joint request of *Viator*, *Itinerarius*, Rev. Mr. Goole, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Croufz, Mr. R. Col. B---, Sir J. D. and others our worthy contributors, repeatedly urged for above a year past, we have at length thought it advisable to gratify them with the first, of an intended series of maps of the roads in England, Wales, &c. &c. and if we find the design pleases the generality of our correspondents, we shall continue to insert them as convenience will permit; for they may depend upon our utmost ambition is to gratify them, in return for their particular attachment to our work, in every reasonable desire.

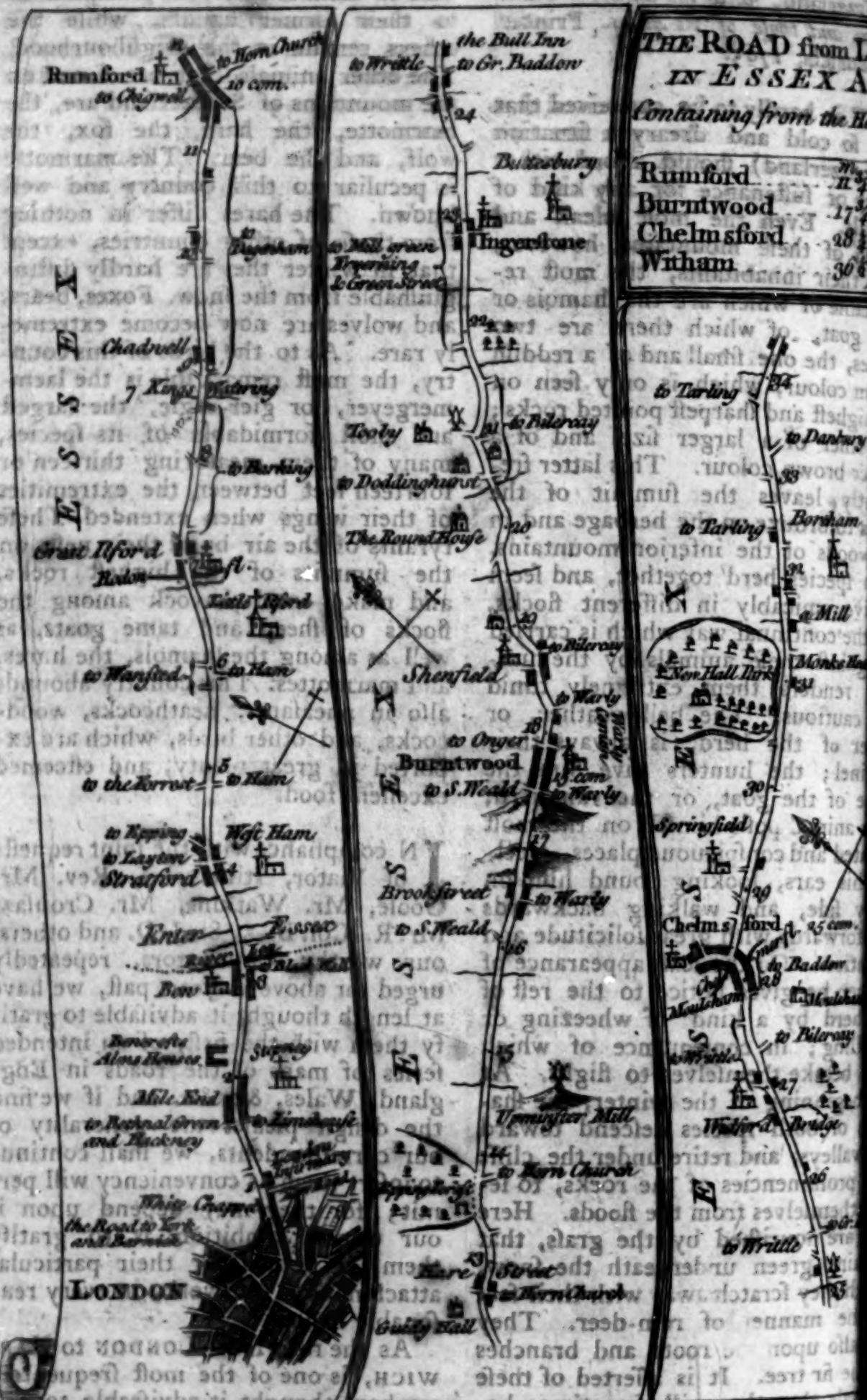
As the road from **LONDON** to **HARWICH**, is one of the most frequented we have thought it adviseable to give that for the present month.

Any information relative to the perfection of these Maps will be gratefully received.

2 Feb 24-30 1901 11344

1967-1970. 10 min. out to ground 300
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that for the present month.

NDON to HARWICH
ually Surveyed.
l of Cornhill in London to

Kelden	404
Colchester	50
Manningtree	59
Harwich	71



224-3-472 11302 7
224-3-472 11302 8

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 10, 1765, being the fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 399.

BEFORE I begin to give an account of the bills brought in during this session, I shall make a few remarks, by way of explanation, upon some of the resolutions of these two committees. From the 9th resolution of January 24th and the first resolution of January 28th, we may see that a supply is granted by both for the half pay of our marine officers, which at first view looks as if it were a double grant for one and the same use, for the explaining of which I must observe that in all the wars before the last our marines were upon the army establishment, and the money for their pay was issued to the pay master general of the army, when we had no paymaster general of marines, consequently, when peace was restored, the half pay marine officers were continued upon the same establishment; but in the last war our marines were put upon the navy establishment, and the money for their pay was issued to the treasurer of the navy, and consequently the half pay marine officers who were employed in the last war, are now continued upon that establishment; therefore they continue to be provided for by that resolution of parliament which provides for the ordinary of the navy. But as there are still remaining alive and upon half pay some of those marine officers who were employed in our former wars, but on account of their age or infirmities, were not employed in the last war, they were continued even during the war * as they were before, and still continue to be upon the army establishment; therefore they continue to be provided for now, as they formerly were, by that resolution of parliament which provides for the reduced officers of his majesty's land-forces.

Upon the first and second resolutions of April the 2d I shall observe, that the money granted by these two resolutions amounts exactly to the sum of 500,000l. and that this way of grant-

ing and providing for a sum of money in the committee of supply was, I believe, seldom, if ever, practised before the preceding session †. The old and most regular way of granting and providing for this sum of 500,000l. would have been, to have granted in the committee of supply, upon account, a sum not exceeding 500,000l. towards discharging such unsatisfied claims and demands, for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appears to be due by the reports of the commissioners appointed by his majesty, for examining and stating such claims and demands; and then, in the committee of ways and means to have resolved, that towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 251,740l. 2s. 7d. ‡ out of the exceedings of the several sums provided by parliament for fundry services, and of the monies that have been paid into the hand of the paymaster general, by contractors and others, to the 23d of March 1765. This, I say, would have been the old and most regular way of granting and providing for the raising of this money, and why it should now again have been altered is what I cannot comprehend; for I do not believe there is a man in the kingdom so thoughtless, as not to see that the whole of this 500,000l. is to be paid by this nation, and to be paid on account of our war in Germany.

And it is with pleasure I take particular notice of the two resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to March the 28th; for the first is a proof that, for the preceding two years at least, the sinking fund had produced yearly above two millions; because in the second session of this parliament two millions had been taken from it for the service of the year 1763, † and in the 3d session two millions more had been taken from it for the service of the year 1764 §; yet by

* See Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 342.

† See Ditto 1764. p. 445.

‡ See Lond. Mag. 1763, p. 410.
Sept. 1765.

§ See Ditto 1764, p. 447.

the 10th of October 1764 it had produced both these large sums, with a surplus of 135,213l. 5s. and one farthing, as appears by this first resolution; therefore the house had from experience a good foundation for agreeing to take from that fund 2,100,000l. as they did by the said second resolution, for the service of the year 1765; for the aforesaid supplies, I must suppose, it had produced by the said 10th of October, over and above what had been taken from it before that day; for making good a part of those deficiencies which the committee of supply had taken care to replace by the second, third, and fourth resolutions of March the 19th; but as near the same deficiencies may happen in the

The second resolution of January 22d

The resolutions of January 24th, all except the 6th and 12th

The two resolutions of January 28th

The four resolutions of March 19th except a fourth part of the last, as the fourth of the principal has been ordered to be paid off

The third, fifth, sixth, and seventh, resolutions of March 26th

The third resolution of April the second

And the four resolutions of April 20th

year 1765, the committee of ways and means thought it necessary to leave in the sinking fund such a sum as might probably be sufficient for answering them.

As I reckon the annual public expence of this nation can never be much less than it is at present, we may, from the foregoing resolutions of the committee of supply compute what will be the least sum necessary for the current service in time to come. For this purpose I shall leave out all those accidental services which it became necessary to grant money for during last session and state those only which will be necessary in every future session as follows:

Money granted by,

The second resolution of January 22d	832,000	0	0
The resolutions of January 24th, all except the 6th and 12th	1,436,684	7	4
The two resolutions of January 28th	612,734	11	3
The four resolutions of March 19th except a fourth part of the last, as the fourth of the principal has been ordered to be paid off	282,424	14	11
The third, fifth, sixth, and seventh, resolutions of March 26th	19,277	14	11
The third resolution of April the second	1,231	17	6
And the four resolutions of April 20th	31,991	17	4
Total necessary expence for the current service,	321,634	5	3

There are, indeed, some of these articles of public expence, which will I hope annually decrease during the continuance of peace, particularly the seventh, eighth, 9th, and 10th resolutions of January 24th; and the fourth resolution of March 19th will certainly in a few years be totally annihilated, because those annuities must be among the first that are to be paid off by the sinking fund; and these gradual diminutions will, I hope, after the next ensuing year, do more than answer all the accidental articles of expence to which the nation can be exposed in time of peace; so that we shall never be obliged to take above five or 600000l. from the sinking fund for answering the expence of any ensuing year; for as to all such accidental articles we ought certainly to be as cautious as possible, as every shilling of the expence must be taken from that sacred fund, which is appropriated to the payment of our debts and the redemption of our mortgaged taxes; some of which we have reason to expect will be redeemed and abolished in a very few years, if peace and the land tax at 4s. in the pound be con-

tinued; and that both may continue for a considerable number of years we have equal reason to expect, if our foreign connections, and the monopolising spirit of some of our merchants do not provoke the powers of Europe to form another dangerous confederacy against us; for no single state in Europe will venture to attack any of the British dominions, and we now seem to be pretty generally convinced, that the preservation of our trade as well as our liberties makes it more necessary to give some ease to our manufacturers than to our landed gentlemen.

I shall now proceed to give the history of those money bills that were brought in and passed into laws, in pursuance of the resolutions of the two committees of supply and of ways and means, the first of which was the main tax bill which was on the 24th of January ordered to be brought in pursuant to the resolution of the committee of ways and means that day agreed to and Mr. Alderman Dickinon Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Harris of Chichester, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sol-

Solicitor General, and Mr. Whately, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the same. Accordingly, it was the next day presented to the house by Mr. Alderman Dickinson, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it was the very same with the malt bill of the preceding session, except only as to the interest to be paid upon the money to be borrowed thereon, which was not now to exceed 3l. 10s. *per annum* it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 11th of February.

January 29th, in pursuance of the resolution of the committee of ways and means that day agreed to, the land tax bill was ordered to be prepared, and brought in by the same gentlemen: On the 31st it was presented to the house by the said alderman; and being the very same with the land tax bill of the preceding session, except as before with regard to the interest, it passed through both houses likewise in common course, and received the royal assent on the said 31st of February.

The next money bill was that which was on the 7th of February ordered to be brought in upon the resolutions of the committee of ways and means that day agreed to, for imposing no less than 53 different sorts of stamp and other duties upon our colonies and plantations in America; which was ordered to be prepared, and brought in by the same gentlemen as before mentioned, except the alderman, who had been chairman of that committee, but had died the preceding day*, and therefore the report of these resolutions was made by Mr. Hunter, who was the chairman when they were agreed to in the committee. In pursuance of this order Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 13th presented to the house a bill for granting certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America; and for applying the same towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing such colonies and plantations. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 15th; when immediately after this order was read, there were of-

fered to be presented to the house a petition of Edward Montagu, agent for the province of Virginia, praying to take their unhappy circumstances into consideration; and that their house of burgesses might be continued in the possession of the rights and privileges they had so long and uninterruptedly enjoyed; and that they might be heard by their counsel, against the bill that might be intended to charge stamp or any other duties on the colony of Virginia.

Also a petition of the governor and company of the English colony of Connecticut in New England, in North-America, praying, that the petitioners might be indulged in the exercise of the power of laying all internal taxes on the said colony; and that the resolution of that house, in the then last session of parliament, might not be carried into execution, by a bill for imposing stamp duties on the colonies.

And also a petition of William Middleton, Esq; Daniel Hughes, Esq; Joseph Nutt, Esq; in behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants and owners of property in his majesty's province of South Carolina, in America, praying that the house would not approve of any bill that might be offered, charging stamp duties in the province of Carolina.

Upon each of these respective petitions a motion was made, that the petition be brought up; but upon the question's being respectively put, it was upon a division carried in the negative by 245 to 49; and then the bill was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 18th, when the committee went through the bill with amendments, and the house ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and several of the amendments being agreed to, the further consideration of the report was adjourned till the 21st; when the residue of the amendments being read a second time, one of them was disagreed to, and the rest were, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to; and then several clauses were added, and several amendments made by the house; after which the bill with the amendments was ordered to be engrossed.

On the 27th the bill, which was now

L 112. 100. 10. 30. 31. intitled

* See before, p. 157.

intitled, "A bill for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament, relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations; as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned, was read a third time, and a clause was added by way of ryder; and several amendments were made by the house to the bill; after which it was resolved, that the bill do pass; and Mr. Paterson was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence; which their lordships granted, without any amendment; and on the 22d of March it received the royal assent by commission. It is as follows.

This act, beside describing all the sorts of writings and other things thereby made liable to a stamp duty, contains all the clauses almost that are inserted in any of our stamp duty laws, for regulating and enforcing the payment of our stamp duties, and towards the end of it, there are clauses for making the penalties and forfeitures incurred by this act, or by the American duty act of the 4th of George III. or any other act relating to the trade or revenues of the said colonies or plantations, recoverable before any court of law, or admiralty in the colony where the offence was committed at the election of the informer or prosecutor; an abstract of this act would therefore be not only tedious but useless, as every man concerned in trade or business must have a copy of the act in his possession, that he may have recourse to it upon every occasion, in order to prevent his being guilty of a breach of it, and thereby subjecting himself to a penalty. And as a great number of new offences, new penalties, and new offices and officers, are by this act created, we cannot wonder at its being extremely disgusting to our fellow subjects in America. Even the patient and long suffering people of this country would scarcely have borne being subjected at once to all the stamp duties we have been by degrees loaded with, and they will be found more inconvenient in America, than they ever were or can be in this country;

for the stamp duties upon writings have this advantage over most sorts of duties or taxes, that the laws by which they are imposed may be said to execute themselves, by virtue of the clause which enacts, that nothing by this act charged with a duty, shall be pleaded or given in evidence, or admitted to be good in law or equity, unless the same be stamped with the respective duty, hereby charged thereon, or with an higher duty; yet it must be granted, that in many respects they are a heavy load both upon trade and justice, two subjects which ought never to be charged with a tax in any country; because, with regard to trade, the people can never long continue to carry on any sort of trade, unless they can carry it on at as cheap a rate as the same sort of trade can be carried on by their foreign rivals; and with respect to justice, it is certain that all proceedings at law naturally become in every country vastly expensive by the gradual increase of law offices and law fees, unless care be from time to time taken by the legislature, to reduce both within proper bounds; and to add to this expence by imposing a heavy stamp duty upon all law proceedings, is cruel with respect not only to the poor, but even to those in moderate circumstances: It may really in some degree be said to be a breach of *magna charta*; for to deny a man justice, and to raise the price of it so high that it is not in his power to make the purchase, is the very same in effect.

This act, however, seems in one respect to intend what might perhaps be an advantage to the people in America, for the design of one of its clauses seems to be, that there shall be no such thing as a practising lawyer in the country, which was the case of our honest and brave Saxons for many years after they first settled in England: The clause, I mean, is that which imposes a stamp duty, of 10. sterling money upon every licence, appointment, or admission of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, to practise in any court, or of any notary within the said colonies and plantations; for in some of our plantations at least, I doubt, if any man will think it worth his while to pay such a heavy tax for his admission; so that every suitor will be obli-

and to manage as well as plead his own cause. This I shall grant, would not be any disadvantage to the country, nor would it be for any occasion a delay or perverseness of justice as a multitude of practising lawyers. But to be serious, I very much doubt if this tax will pay the officers that must be employed to collect it, as no man will undertake the collecting of it, without a certain and settled salary. It will only oblige the people in America to trust, in all their dealings, to the honour of one another, our gamblers and stock-jobbers do here, in England, though no action can be brought for any debt so contracted, though a bond or covenant without a stamp cannot be pleaded or given in evidence, yet an action may, in most cases, be brought upon an assump^tion or parol agreement, and, if the defendant should in court contest the charge, judgment must be given for the plaintiff.

How then could a man, especially in America, think of preserving his character, should he seriously, and in open court, deny his having made such a promise or agreement, when this bond or covenant under his hand in writing could be shewn to all those of his acquaintance, and to them authenticated by the subscribing witnesses? Would not such a man get the character of a rogue or cheat among all those that knew him, or should afterwards hear of him? And, as there is now such a constant correspondence among our colonies in America, his character, like his conscience, would attend him wherever he went; consequently, he could have no dealings upon credit in America, nor, I believe, in any part of the British dominions, unless he should remove here to London, where the great resort of strangers, and the avarice of some of our dealers, often procures credit for a man who makes a genteel appearance, without inquiry into his character.

The produce of these duties in America, with respect to all dealings between man and man, will therefore, I believe, be very trifling; and they will add so much to the already exorbitant expense of lawsuits, that I am persuade^d it will very much lessen their number, because even the rich will endeavour

to settle all their disputes in an amicable manner, by the determination of friends, out of mere spite against this new tax, and in order to disappoint those who imposed it, by preventing its producing such a yearly sum as they expected; and this they will the rather do, as they have ever since their first establishment been indulged in an opinion, that they could not be subjected to any taxes but such as should be imposed by their own respective assemblies, but except those quit-rents or services which are reserved in their charters, or grants, from the crown, or from their proprietary. Whether this opinion be right or wrong is a question that I shall not enter into; but this I will say, that the assembly of each respective colony would be the best judges, what sort of tax is least burdensome or inconvenient to their constituents, if they could be brought to judge impartially; but this I am afraid will never be the case in any society, whose chief strength consists in the extent and fertility of the lands they possess; for in such a country their legislative assemblies will always chiefly consist of the great landholders, and they will always be against any land tax, or they will prevent its being so equally assed, or so high as it ought to be, tho' next to taxes upon luxury, it is certainly the least inconvenient and the most just tax that can be imposed upon the people of any country; I say the most just, because it is the only tax that was ever imposed by divine authority, for what we call tithes is properly speaking a land-tax, and if equally assed upon profits in trade as well as land, and duly levied, it would be more than sufficient for answering the public expence of any nation even in time of war, if not engaged to fight *pro aris et focis* *.

However, notwithstanding the justice and conveniency of a land tax, and though all taxes upon trade or consumption, must ultimately affect the landholder, yet, I believe, we shall find that in our American colonies and plantations very few of the taxes that have been imposed by their own assemblies can be properly called a land tax, the reason of which is certainly the same with what it is in most other countries, because their legislative assemblies chiefly consist of such

* See Lond. Mag. 1764, p. 557.

as are the great landholders in the country; but as we have but few of their great landholders in the legislative assemblies of this island, it is surprising that when we began to think of taxing them by a law made here, we did not resolve to extend the land tax over all the British dominions in America. Such a tax, I am persuaded, would have brought more money into the exchequer annually than both the taxes we have now imposed upon them; and though their great landholders might perhaps have exclaimed against this tax, yet, I am convinced, it would have been agreeable to the generality of the people in every one of our colonies, especially, if at the same time we had taken care to abolish those taxes upon the exportation of their home produce, which are still subsisting in some of our colonies, and which give both the French and Dutch colonies a great advantage over them at every foreign market. Such a tax would have been attended with this further advantage, that we might have exempted our new established colonies, and all new planted lands upon the frontiers of the old, from the payment of this tax, for a certain term of years, after their being first established or planted; whereas, by the taxes we have imposed, the new colonies and plantations will be affected proportionably with the old, which will very much discourage the extension of the British empire in that part of the world, as such colonies and plantations, require, and ought to be for some years supported at the public expence, rather than to be loaded with a tax of any kind whatsoever.

I must therefore humbly think, that the extending of the land-tax to the British dominions in America was, in many respects, preferable to the taxes that have been lately imposed upon them; and as to what determined our choice in favour of the latter, the chief reason I can suggest to myself is this: If any bill had been brought in for extending our land-tax to, or for imposing any sort of land-tax upon, the people of the British dominions in America, it must have contained several clauses for directing and regulating a general assessment of the estates in that country: This might have made us consider, and the agents for our people in America would have insisted upon its being just and necessary, that

as their estates were to be rated at their present improved value, a new assessment ought to be made of the estates in Great Britain, as they are now of much greater value than they were rated at when the last assessment was made; and this consideration many gentlemen in this island had reason to be afraid of, which would have made them oppose any step towards establishing a land-tax of any kind in America: This is perhaps the chief reason why no tax of this kind has, upon this occasion, been thought of; for I hope the choice of our ministers was not directed by any view of extending the corruptive power of the ministers of the crown, which is already by far too extensive, as it is certain, that the taxes they have chosen to patronise will be attended with a much greater increase of revenue officers in America, than a land-tax of any kind could have been; and as all these officers are to be appointed by, and to be removable at the pleasure of, the ministers of the crown, it must greatly increase their corruptive power in all time to come.

[To be continued in our next.]
A Letter to the Reverend Mr. Bowman, in Answer to his Remarks on the first Letter to the Author of The Principles, &c. (See p. 244.)

Rev. Sir,
THE first remark you honour my introductory letter with, is, that I seem not to understand your book, perhaps so

For true *no-meaning* puzzles more than wit. But if any thing be plain therein amidst such inconsistencies and contradiction, it is that you deny good works to be necessary to salvation. To support that denial you again appear, favouring us with these remarks; and tell us that the true meaning of Mat. vii. 21. is not that works are necessary thereto [p. 246. first col.] and that they are not, you have asserted (and aimed at proving it too) several times in these, and your subsequent remarks. I am certainly right therefore in attributing this opinion to you, and again this it is that my opposition is levelled whether then I understand the rest of your book, or not, is of little importance I apprehend.

You next charge me with "speaking

speaking a party, before I attempt a proof. Surely, sir, what you represent in this light, was by me brought in confirmation of your holding the opinion just mentioned.

But why then did I mention your railing against the clergy, as well as morality, in the sermon I referred to? — Because both have there shared the same unworthy treatment. “A heavy charge indeed (you say) and which if true, must effectually answer your purpose, by causing every honest man to despise or pity the author of such a conduct.” — deservedly — herein we agree. — “But (you say) the whole proof of it rests upon the accuser’s *ipse dixit*.” — This is by no means true. — It was rested on the sermon itself, to which I referred by a very particular description; as in print; where preached; — and when; &c. &c. And thereto I refer again.

You alledge, however, that “the railing is not spent against the clergy* as a body of men, but against such only as betray their charge — who run to orders as the means of subsistence — who hold the favour of God in subordination to the favour of man.” — But, dear sir, do not you take all the pains you can to have this understood to be almost a general case? — a most

alarming and extensive evil, come to such an affrightning height as to deserve to be a principal topic on a solemn day of fasting and humiliation, for imploring God’s mercy, and deprecating his heavy judgments? And what opinion, I pray, is such a procedure calculated to beget, of the clergy, amongst your hearers?

You, in the next place, ask, “Will you appear an advocate for these, and declare, that such a person’s enmity (as mine) will do them no harm with any person of common sense and honesty?”

Sir, nobody understands me to be an advocate for any such as *betray their charge*, &c. &c. No, sir, but I am, and dare be, an advocate for my brethren the clergy, that they deserve not to be thus *characterised*. And I again say, that the enmity of one, who is at equal enmity with morality, will be no disparagement, but a credit.

You pretend, however, that the crime for which you are so enraged against the clergy “is not their care to enforce morality in their discourses; but their substituting morality in the place of the Redeemer’s merits as the ground of our acceptance with God.”

For this, sir, I should not blame you, were it truly the case; but that they

* In p. 5. of that sermon, describing the corruptions of the Jews — you say — “The priests speak falsely” — and presently after — “this representation is a just picture of our corruptions — The pure doctrines of Christianity are almost exploded” — and in p. 6, but a more horrid scene if possible appears. The priests [I suppose you do not mean to exclude the deacons] speak falsely; they who should feed the souls of men with the spiritual food of the Gospel; who should watch day and night to preserve them from the invasions of their ghostly enemy betray their charge [you would now get off by saying you speak of such only as betray their charge; — but so all do, as far as appears by your account] instead of alarming the sinner with the terrors of the Lord — or pouring the oil and wine of the gospel promises, into the wounds of the penitent; and broken-hearted, they corrupt them with inanimated lectures of dry morality.

¶ 7. “Notwithstanding morality has been preached for above an hundred years the people are now more immoral than ever.” — If this be the case, it is obvious to know how it came to pass that this doctrine was taught by the ministerial clergy, and why such numbers of them have continued in the same delusive scheme? —

For this you account, as at first owing to a base compliance with a degenerate age — and as continued by so many running to orders without a due preparation, through many circumstances. — and by others holding the favour of God in subordination to that of man, p. 9. — “Whose favours (if the minister displeases, you say p. 13.) must be withdrawn — which may in some measure be called a bargain between the great and the clergy, for the connivance of the latter at the faults of the former.” — [very bold and decent truly!]

¶ Just as you do in your letter to a clergyman, prefixed to your Principles of Christianity, &c. where you say, “Arminians, Socinians, and Arians have swarmed among us for these hundred years past.” This has much more of railing than truth in it, and your end in so frequently talking in this strain is obvious enough.

do so is a slander of yours, and not the real fact. Our clergy give no just occasion for any such imputation; they none of them teach the people that holiness will save them without the merits of Christ. But you, and all of your stamp, under this pretence and colour, are violent opposers of every one who considers repentance, and our sincere endeavours after holiness of life as *conditions* of our being *finally* saved through the merits of Christ Jesus; and wickedly endeavour to blast such under the false character which you here give. Their attributing our salvation to the death and sufferings of Christ as the *meritorious cause*, will not satisfy you; they must too disown good works to be necessary as *conditions* of our being made partakers of his merits; and cease to urge and enforce them as such: or they shall have no quarter from you. Such groundless abuse they have reason to despise; and being such, you will find no countenance for it in what you next urge: "Ought not every clergyman to take notice of the insincerity of such persons? how else can he perform what he promised when he was ordained: that he would be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word." — All who have been ordained priests, sir, have promised to do this, and other things which follow, *within their cares*. — But this does not authorize, much less oblige them, to oppose and misrepresent those whose doctrines are agreeable to God's word, and to set up conventicles, and preach in private houses, in the midst of other persons' *cares*, to teach their people that *good works are not necessary to their salvation*, and that they ought *not to trust* their own ministers who say otherwise.

You add, "If you, sir, had done your duty you would have taken the same step twenty years ago." — Not the same step that you have taken indeed, sir, — To perform the promise I made, I must oppose your doctrine of works not being necessary to our salvation; for I am persuaded, that it is *erroneous and contrary to God's word*. This, you know, I do perform, as well as I am able; and yet it will not content you; No — all I can

do, you will think ill of me, and want to have others do so too; — right or wrong therefore you charge me with twenty years neglect of duty, without having the least knowledge who I am; or whether I have indeed been as many months in orders. I do assert, sir, that you do not, you cannot know who wrote the four letters to you.

But after all you say, "what you call *rage* [you refer to my saying that the *crime for which you are so enraged against the clergy is their care to enforce morality in their discourses*] is only a "tender and friendly expostulation." — A friendly expostulation? — with whom? — The sermon of which I was speaking was not preached *before the clergy*. — O, but it was a *friendly* expostulation for their mischievous doctrine and delusive scheme and betraying their charge, and preferring man to God, &c. *before the laity*. This was an *uncommon friendliness* indeed.

absentem qui rodit amicum

Hic niger est; hunc tu Romane caves.

What follows out of that sermon only proves, what by this time, I dare say, no-body will dispute, that you can be inconsistent.

But to come to what is more material. On your attempting to prove that works are not necessary to our salvation; and your cautioning people to trust none who recommended any thing but *faith only*; I had remarked, that then the scriptures must not be true — and quoted (out of a thousand other passages which I might have quoted) Heb. v. 9. and Mat. vii. 21 to the former of which (wherein it is told that *Jesus Christ is become author of eternal salvation to them that obey him*) you say — "most certainly he will prove the author of salvation to none else; — but is obedience the ground, or *meritorious cause*, of eternal salvation?" — Why now do you ask this question? Is it possible that this could be honestly done, with any good design? You have told over and over again, in the four letters, what I hold to be the *meritorious cause* — and what the *causes* and I have never confounded them; you do, your following reflection can in no ways affect me therefore.

But I hope, this was not intended

"a proof that obedience is not necessary to our salvation; you had given that up, but the time before this question; and it certainly may be necessary, without being the *meritorious cause*. It is so, sir, as a *condition*, as has been often enough told you. You next ask, — "How are we to perform an acceptable obedience — *without faith* it is impossible to please him." That, sir, no one denies: but the point you have to prove is, not that we cannot be saved without faith, but that we can without works. You add, "and by *him* all that believe are justified from all things." — By your own confession, however, this faith must include obedience, or it will avail nothing to their salvation. [Sermon IV. p. 33, 26.]

The truth is, the *first justification*, which is that intended here by St. Paul, [See my first letter at the close; Mag. for Dec. 1764, p. 624.] was by faith, without regard to works *past*; but as a *foundation* of good works to follow. The latter and *final justification* is notwithstanding by *faith perfected by works*: What you next add, "Obedience therefore is not the *cause*, but an *effect* of our salvation [you mean *incarnation* I suppose] is true as far as it agrees with what I have just said. Obedience is in no sense the *cause* of the *first justification* — and not the *meritorious cause*, but only a *fine* *cause*, or condition of our being *entitled* with *final salvation*." — It is *too* an *effect* — as what is *morally* [not *physically* or *absolutely*] to follow the former; but it must, sir, precede the latter. "We do not obey (you farther say) in order to *entitle* us to justification, but to prove among other things that we are already justified." [Ay, and to carry on our justification are.] — The meaning (you proceed) of the apostle is, Christ is become the author of eternal salvation to such as *trust* to, or believe in him, by obeying his commands. — Truly, sir, I think you will get very little by this round-about fetch: for, if in order to be saved, it be necessary to have that we have such a belief in him, he requires, and nothing but obeying his commands will prove this; then *faith* and *obedience* are both necessary to our salvation; the reason why this you prove it is, because he re-

quires a *faith made perfect by works*. [Jam. ii. 22.]

You go on, "And this may perhaps set you right in regard to the following passage, Mat. vii. 21. *Not everyone that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doth the will of my father &c.* the true meaning of which, I apprehend, is, not that works are necessary to salvation, or that we cannot be justified by faith only, but that none will be saved, however they may imagine they believe in Christ, unless their *faith worketh by love*," — how, in the name of wonder, then can works be otherwise than necessary to their salvation? Truly, sir, you have made a notable piece of work, of your trying to get rid of the obvious meaning of our blessed Lord.

The inconsistency with which you were confronted, you would lightly pass over, with only suggesting, that I attempt to prove it by mentioning some passages of yours, in which it is said that true faith always produces good works, — The passages, sir, I mention say that "if faith be not accompanied with works it *avails nothing*" — with more to that effect. And this is certainly inconsistent with their not being *necessary* to our salvation *. Except attempting this poor fraud, you leave the inconsistency as you found it: — It was indeed so glaring, there were no hopes of getting rid of it: so you were wise not to dwell upon it; but to march off with a confident assertion, a swaggering style, and a bold appearance.

But here is still an ugly rub thrown in your way, by St. James asserting that *by works a man is justified, and not by faith only*: This I had said, was the determination of an apostle respecting the terms of being *finally saved*; "This (you remark) is a peremptory assertion, but does not prove you a workman *that needeth not to be ashamed*." — Whether this proves me, or your remark proves you such, I leave to the candid and understanding to judge. But could you say nothing to the account I gave in the next words of the justification St. Paul has in view; and to the reasoning of Dr. S. Hallifax and Dr. Taylor in proof thereof, to which I referred you? — for this among other reasons I shall still hold to be the different

Sept. 1765.

views of the two apostles, which I then asserted. You indeed try to wrest the meaning of St. James. "The apostle (you say) is not speaking of the terms of being *finally* saved, but of our being justified in *the sight of men*." — An evident subterfuge and evasion. St. James certainly never thought of any such thing: it was not to his purpose, nor at all suits the context; in which he urges the royal law of loving our neighbour without respect of persons. The necessity of attending to which he argues from hence, that without works faith *cannot save them*. What pretence is here for your forced gloss? and the more any one considers St. James's discourse the less can he admit of such a conceit. Was Abraham's offering his son, which no body saw, a *justification in the sight of men*? Rahab's work too in it's very nature required privacy. Nor could St. James intend to oppose a sentiment that no one ever was fool enough to adopt; that faith would justify any one in the sight of men, or that we might be *known by others* to be true believers *without works*. — In behalf of this, he could have no opposer; not so much as in thought, and would an *inspired* writer take pains to convince us that two and two cannot make five? In short the question which St. James puts in confutation of it's availing any thing though a man can say he hath faith if he hath not works, viz, *can faith save him*? is an absolute decision that he is considering what effect it will have upon a man's salvation—not how he is to satisfy men about his faith.

What you tell us about Abraham's being justified twenty years before, is no ways inconsistent with our opinion; we allow that he was so, when first pardoned and received into covenant with God, and that this was without respect to any foregoing works; and is that justification of his, concerning which St. Paul discourses, or the *first justification*. But St. James considers on what his *final justification* will turn. According to St. Paul, Abraham's justification refers to his state *before* he believed; according to St. James to his state *after* he believed [See Dr. Taylor on Rom. note in pag. 125, first edit.] Or St. Paul considered what preceded his first justification, and St.

Sept.

James what is to follow, and be the condition of *final justification* to him. You now tell me, "The jesuits at Rhemes understood the apostle as you do." — But you convict yourself of a falsity by the very quotation you make from them, in their note on v. 14. in which they alledge that what the apostle there says, "is evident for the necessity, *merit*, and concurrence of good works." — It is matter of astonishment to me, sir, that you should quote this, which *discovers* that they hold what *I do not*; viz. the *merit* of good works. Perhaps you trusted that as you deliver yourself with all the confidence of truth and honesty itself, this would pass unobserved by such as you write for.

I shall close with a passage from abp. Tillotson, "This is the doctrine (will some say) of the papists, that obedience and good works are a condition of our justification.

Ans. 1st. I am for the doctrine which is evidently contained in scripture, whoever hold it. A man ought not to be frightened out of the truth by any name.

2d. But there is a wide difference between the doctrine of the papists about justification, and this doctrine. They say that obedience and good works, are not only a condition of our justification, but a *meritorious cause* of it; which I abhor as much as any one. It is the doctrine of *merit* that the protestants chiefly oppose in the matter of justification; and if some also oppose the papists about good works being a condition; I know nobody that thinks himself obliged to hold every opinion that any protestant hath maintained against the papists: And the like I say to the objection of Socinianism and Arminianism, and a hundred more, if people think fit to fasten them upon it." Tillotson vol. 3. fol. ed. 1735. ser. 173, page 462.

I am, your, &c. P.

The Coffee-House Politicians, a Dialog.
Written just before the last Peace concluded.

Mr. Carraway, Mr. Benson, Mr. Ch. and Mr. Hose.

Mr. Car. If we let them have a fire—No, no, I tell you, Sir, it

hes nothing to multiply words, for the French are our rivals in all parts of the world and if we do not keep them down by sea, they will be too hard for us in the end, take my word for it, I know them well enough, they are a pack of designing, long headed fellows, and will never be at rest as long as the world stands.

Mr. B. Well, but, Mr. Carraway, methinks you are too strict with your terms, sure you will make a difference between giving them too much liberty in their fishery, and none at all. If in the articles for peace they are limited to so small a part of it, that it will not be in their power to make an ill use of their privileges, I suppose you can have no material objection to

Mr. C. Mr. Benson, Sir,—I always took, you to be a sensible man, and a true lover of your country, but, sir, if you will allow the French to have a fish, you do not love Old England as well as you should do.—They are a cursed cunning crew, and if you once agree to let them possess a part of them, they will never be at rest till either by fraud or force they have made themselves masters of the whole. This is my way of thinking, and I see no reason to change my opinion concerning these matters. I was always bred up with a hearty aversion to the French, and I am too steady in my principles ever to be convinced of their good intentions—A pack of grinning hollow-hearted rascals—What say you neighbour Clark to all this—you have been smothering us this half hour without speaking a word.

Mr. Clark. Why, gentlemen, I have been listening to you both with a great deal of attention—Boy, bring some water—and I profess gentlemen—some milk—that I positively think, that I am firmly of opinion, that you mean both exactly the same thing.

—The first paper out of hand—Though you express yourselves in a different manner.

Mr. C. Of the same opinion Sir!—what do you mean by that

Mr. Cl. Have a little patience, sir.—You Mr. Carraway by suffering the French to catch no fish, aim by such a prohibition to prevent their train-

ing up sailors for other service, and by that means increase their importance as a maritime power; and you Mr. Benson are charitably inclined to suppose that if we grant them a few indulgences in their now very weakened and reduced condition, they will not be enabled in a great while, and, perhaps, if we are very vigilant in our navy affairs, never, to make a formidable figure with their fleets. One of you is rather too rigid on this occasion, and the other too remiss, but both, I am satisfied, have equally your country at heart, though you shew your affection to it by advancing opposite opinions. What say you neighbour Hose?—Ha sir!—What are you taking a nap or have we fairly fumigated away all your Ideas.—Come, sir, let us have your opinion on this subject; though you are not a talking man, I know you think the more, and I love to hear every body's sentiments, on subjects, which relate to the welfare of the British nation.

Mr. Hose. Why to tell you the truth, gentlemen, I am somewhat drowsy, and your debates have not contributed to awake me.—I never trouble my head about state affairs, not I, they are in better hands than mine; I never fish in troubled waters, not I: Let things go how they will I shall make myself contented for you know what signifies fretting about what one cannot help.—The good of the nation is a subject above my cut—I wish them all well at t'other end there, with their cabinets and their councils. But politics is no business of mine; it is quite out of my spear—your *ins* and your *outs* never plague my brains, and so gentlemen your servant; I wish you and the nation very well, but have some affairs at home to mind of more consequence to me than all the nations under the sun.—However the French shall have no fish of mine, that I am resolved upon.

All.—Ha! Ha! Ha!

Mr. C. Our neighbour Hose is a strange fellow; a mighty queer chap. His head always runs upon his shop; all that, now, is from a narrow way of thinking.—Just a few ideas sufficient to keep him from starving, Hose happens to have; but he will never

M m m z

be eminent in his trade with such antiquated notions. I never knew a man of so little curiosity. Why, since there never was a more interesting time to England than this, and yet Hose with his heavy head, sits unconsulted while the fate of Europe is debating, as if he was in a lethargy. I cannot bear such coldness and indifference when the most important subjects are upon the anvil. In short, Hose is a mere fitz, a citizen is too good a name for him; that name is only properly applied to those who enlarge their views and consider trade in the most extensive manner. — Hose is a mere fitz.

Mr. Car. Cit, or citizen, or what you will, Hose is a good Englishman at bottom, I dare say, by what he said when he left the room. Did not he tell us he would not let the French have any of his fish; and was he not a good subject for saying so? — Do not tell me of people's head pieces; if they have good hearts they are the men for me.

Mr. B. Why indeed Mr. Carraway what you say is very just; but I do not see the harm if a man should have a good head with a good heart. I am sure things would go on in a strange irregular way if we had not some heads somewhere. — But I am only wasting time here — my neighbour Hose is a wiser man than any of us, and so I wish you good morning.

Mr. C. I do not think my neighbour Benson a hearty Englishman. — By the way, I fancy he has been dabbling — you understand me. — Did you not take notice how he defended the French about the fishing. — Ods bobs, I do not like that; it does not look well to stand up so for these fellows: they would take away all our flesh as well as our fish, if they could: but I hope I shall never live to see them masters of Leaden-Hall market. How the lanthorn-jawed dogs would chuckle at our beef there: — No, no, let them drench themselves with their soup if they will, but our sirloins are too good for them. — Come

* Our correspondent is desired to consider, if [ulmum] should not be here put instead of [terram].

† 3. *Flavum Tiberim.*

Porticibus rapidis, et multo flavus arenq.

Virg. En. VII.

neighbour Clark, I see you are looking at your watch. — I believe it is time for us to go where we intended. We shall find the squire stirring.

Exeunt.
The second Ode of Horace explained, and the Words placed in the Order of Construction. (See p. 233.)

To Augustus.

PATER [i. e. Jupiter, pater homi-
num et deorum] jam militis terris fa-
tis nivis atquæ diræ grandinis, et jacula-
tus sacras arces rubente dexterâ, terruit
urbem: [Romam].

Terruit gentes [finitimas] ne grave
seculum Pyrrhæ, questæ nova monstra,
rediret, cùm Proteus egit omne pecus
[marinum] visere altos montes;

Et genus piscium hæsit [in] summa
ulmo, quæ fuerat sedes nota palumbis,
& pavidae damæ natârunt æquore su-
perjecto [terram *].

Vidimus flavum Tiberim 13 ire de-
jectum, monumenta regis [Numa] tem-
plaque vestæ; undis ejus violente re-
tortis [i. e. coactis retorquere, forced to
flow backward towards Rome] Etrusco
littore, [i. e. littore Etrusci maris, in quod
Tiberis influit] dum amnis uxoris [sc.
Tiberis] jactat Iliæ [matri Romæ] ni-
mum querenti, [de nece Cæsaris] se-
fore ultorem; et, Jove non probante
id, [sc. quod Tiberis moliatur ulti-
onem Cæsaris, quam Augusto soli Jupiter re-
vabat] vagus labitur [smooth-winding
glides] à sinistrâ ripâ [ubi Roma erat sita].

Juventus, rara vitio [suorum] paten-
tum, audiet cives [Romanos] acuisse
ferrum [in se mutuâ] quo graves Perie
[Parthi] melius perirent? [i. e. Shall
our youth, thinned by their parents
fault, hear that we have whetted the
sword against each other, which were
better employed in destroying the
Parthians?] audiet pugnas? [civiles]
Shall they hear of more civil wars?
intimating that that would be the con-
sequence of Augustus's resignation of the em-
pire.]

Quem divum populus [Romanus] vo-
cet [in] rebus imperii ruentis? [i. e.
the sinking empire] quâ prece sanctæ
virgines [vestales] fatigent [i. e. in-
tend to be fatigued] portunc

1765. *postume] vestam minus audientem car-
mina? [hymnos eorum qui occiderunt Cæ-
sarem, eis sacerdotum] 27.91*

*Cui Jupiter dabit partes [negotium,
i. e. assign the task] expiandi [delendi]
celos [a Romanis patratum in occidendo
Cæsari.] O Apollo augur, [Pater Au-
gusti, ut Aittia, mater ejus, affirma-
bit] preciamur [ut] venias tandem
[ad nos]*

*Amictus [juxta] carentes humeros
nube [ut possumus ferre tuum splen-
dorem]*

*Sive tu, O Erycina ridens [Venus sic-
ita ab Eryce Siciliæ monte, in quo filius
Eneas illi templum construxit, et à
Enea, &c. Iulo, Julius Cæsar originem
davit] circum quam jocus et cupido
volat, mavis: [venire ad nos] sive [tu
Mars] auctor [Romani imperii, quod fili-
us tuus, Romulus, primò fundavit] respi-
cis tuum neglectum genus et tuos ne-
notes.*

*Heu! tu satiate nimis longo Iudo;
[de] quem clamor, lèves galeæ, et
vultus Marci peditis 39 acer in cruen-
tum hostem juvat.*

*Sive ales [alatus] filius almæ [castæ]
Mars, [sc. Mercurius] patiens vocari
Mars Cæsaris [intersecti] imitariis in
Mars juvenem [Augustum] mutatā figu-
ra. [Mercurius et Augustus eodem
modo à sculptoribus et poetis descri-
buntur respectu nitoris oculorum, præ-
stantis pulchritudinis, amoris erga ho-
mines, et favoris, quem apud omnes
possidebant.]*

*Seru redreas in cælum; [unde ve-
ni] et diu latus intersis populo Qui-
oni: [Romuli:] Neve ocyor [quam pa-
-*

*rest] aura tollat te iniquum nostri
vitiis.*

*Hic potius ames magnos triumphos,
[curulis triumphans tres igit, Dalmati-
cum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum. Suet.]
Hic ames dici pater [Patria. Patris pa-
triæ cognomen] — déulerunt ei.
Suet.] atque princeps [Romani imperii]
Neu, O Cæsar, finas Medos [Par-
thos.— Hi signa militaria, quæ M. Cras-
so et M. Antonio ademerant, reposcen-
ti reddiderunt. Suet.] equitare inul-
tos, te duce.*

I shall now present my readers with the following remarks.

OCTAVIUS received the surname of Augustus, and that very night there was an extraordinary inundation of the Tiber. He had, some time before, offered to resign the government to the senate, declaring, that his only motives for receiving it were, to revenge the murder of Cæsar, and to deliver Rome from her calamities. These two events gave rise to this ode, in which the poet exhorts Augustus to retain the sovereign power, and thereby artfully compliments his patron Mæcenas, who had given the same advice. He aims, at the same time, at reconciling the Romans to the monarchy of Augustus, by shewing that Jupiter approved of it, and that Augustus was of heavenly extraction, and descended from Romulus, their first king. This was also Virgil's design in writing the Æneid, as the ingenious Mr. Spence observes. The sixth strophe becomes well-connected with

27. ————— Meus ille fuit, meus ille sacerdos
Sacrilegæ telis me petiere manus.

31. Alludit fortasse ad solis defectum, qui anno cædem Julii Cæsaris consecratio acci-
dit.

32. Sol etiam extincio miseratus Cæsare Roman,

Cum caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit;

33. Marci optimi erant pedites; inde proverbium, "Neque de Marciis, neque sine
Mars triumphum agi posse."

41. Vulgaris erat fama, Meccurium Julii Cæsaris vindicem esse asumptam juven-
tutem Augusti.

51. A Medis ad Persas, et ab his ad Parthos tandem orientis imperium transiit.

52. Ita ista vocabula promiscue usurpantur ab Horatio.
N. B. I differ from the learned Mr. Francis, and follow Dr. Bentley, in reading
circum volat; for it destroys the cæsura, or pause in the Sapphic verse to read cir-
cumar. The cæsura is ibus.

Sive tu mavis —————

Quam jocus circum —————

If this be neglected, the music of the verse will be lost.

the rest of the ode, and even an essential part of it, by the help of two notes of interrogation. The poet observes, that though Jupiter was satisfied with the revenge already taken for the murder of Cæsar, yet the state was still in a ruinous condition, and very ill consequences might attend Augustus's resignation of the empire. Shall our youth, already too much thinned, be again exposed to civil wars, by your renouncing your power? Shall they not rather, under your conduct, retrieve their country's honour by subduing the Parthians? In the seventh strophe he seems to hint, that Augustus was the only God they could invoke to remove their miseries. Vesta was too angry to grant the petitions of those that had killed her priest, and would be still more incensed, if they suffered him that avenged his death to resign his power. It is the province of Jupiter to appoint a proper person to promote the public welfare, and as we have the assistance of Augustus, we may invoke Apollo, who is his father. Venus also is his ancestor, for she was the mother of Æneas, from whose son, Iulus, Julius Cæsar was descended. Her worship was introduced into Italy by Æneas, who brought her statue from Sicily. She of course will intercede herself with Augustus in our favour. Mars too is one of Augustus's ancestors, and being the father of Romulus by Ilia, may be considered as the founder of the Roman empire; we may therefore depend upon his assisting Augustus to serve us. Lastly, Augustus, the favourite of so many divinities, is supposed by the poet to be represented by Mercury, whom he greatly resembled. There is so little distinction made between two persons so much alike, that the same adoration seems to be paid to both, until Cæsar is expressly named in the last line. I claim none of these observations as my own, except the pointing of the sixth strophe, which makes grammar, and a consistent sense, of the whole.

I am, with great respect,

SIR,

Havant, Your humble admirer,

Aug. 26, 1765.

S. COLE.

Quotations which may illustrate this Ode.

REIPS A perspicitis, me ab initio
acquaquam potentiam aliquam animo

propositam habuisse; sed hoc verè cū-
pivisse, ut patris mei miserè interfec-
tædem ueliscerer, urbemque magnis
et continentibus malis liberarem. D. 10.

Quum Augusti cognomen accepisset,
ēa ipsā nocte Tiberis exundans ita om-
nia quæ in plano jacerent Romæ loca
replevit, ut navigabilis esset. D. 10.

De reddendâ républicâ bis cogitavit.

Publica opera plurima extruxit.

Ad coercendas inundationes, alveum
Tiberis laxavit, &c. Tempus sponsis
habendi coactavit. Suet.

Vide etiam Carin. Sæcul.

Formâ fuit eximia. Oculos habuit
claros et nitidos.

Eloquentiæ studiaque liberalia
exercuit. Suet.

Pacis et armorum, superis, imis-
deorum

Arbiter,

Ov. Fast. de Mercurio

O qui res hominumque de-
umque

Eternis regis imperiis et fulmine ter-
res. * VIRG. En.

IN the 15th volume of Dr. Swift's works, lately published, is *An account of the court and empire of Japan*, written, by the Dean, in 1718, which our readers, we believe, will find instructive as well as amusing.

Regoge was the thirty-fourth emperor of Japan, and began his reign in the year 341 of the Christian æra, succeeding to Nena, a princess who governed with great felicity.

There had been a revolution in the empire about twenty six years before, which made some breaches in the hereditary line; and Regoge, succeeding to Nena, although of the royal family, was a distant relation.

There were two violent parties in the empire which began in the time of the revolution abovementioned; and at the death of the empress Nena, who was in the highest degree of animosity, each charging the other with a design of introducing new Gods, and changing the civil constitution. The names of these two parties were Hujiges and Yortes; the latter were those who Nena, the late empress, most favoured towards the end of her reign, and whose advice she governed.

The Hujige faction, enraged at the loss of power, made private applica-

* i. e. Jupiter.

to Regoge during the life of the emperor which prevailed so far, that, upon his death, the new emperor wholly disgraced the Yortes, and employed only the Huliges in all his affairs. The Japanese author highly blames his imperial majesty's proceeding in this affair; because, it was allowed on all hands, that he had then a happy opportunity of reconciling parties forever by a moderating scheme. But he, on the contrary, began his reign by openly disgracing the principal and most popular Yortes, some of which had been chiefly instrumental in raising him to the throne. By this mistaken step he occasioned a rebellion; which, although it were soon quelled, by some very surprizing turns of fortune, yet the fear, whether real or pretended, of new attempts, engaged him in such immense charges, that, instead of clearing any part of that prodigious debt left on his kingdom by the former war, which might have been done by any tolerable management, in twelve years of the most profound peace, he left his empire loaden with a vast addition to the old incumbrance.

This prince, before he succeeded to the empire of Japan, was king of Tedsu, a dominion seated on the continent to the west-side of Japan. Tedsu was the place of his birth, and more beloved by him than his new empire; for there he spent some months almost every year, and thither was supposed to have conveyed great sums of money out of his imperial revenues.

There were two maritime towns of great importance bordering upon Tedsu. Of these he purchased a litigated title; and, to support it, was forced not only to entrench deeply on his Japanese revenues, but to engage in alliances very dangerous to the Japanese empire.

Japan was at that time a limited monarchy, which some authors are of opinion was introduced there by a settlement from the numerous army of Brenus, who ravaged a great part of Asia, and those of them who fixed in Japan, left behind them that kind of military institution, which the northern people in ensuing ages, carried through most parts of Europe; the great becoming kings, the great sum a senate of nobles, with a re-

presentative from every centenary of private soldiers; and, in the assent of the majority in these two bodies, confirmed by the general, the legislature consisted.

I need not farther explain a matter so universally known; but return to my subject.

The Hulige faction, by a gross piece of negligence in the Yortes, had so far infinuated themselves and their opinions into the favour of Regoge before he came to the empire, that this prince firmly believed them to be his only true friends, and the others his mortal enemies. By this opinion he governed all the actions of his reign.

The emperor died suddenly, in his journey to Tedsu; where, according to his usual custom, he was going to pass the summer.

This prince, during his whole reign, continued an absolute stranger to the language, the manners, the laws, and the religion of Japan; and, passing his whole time among old mistresses, or a few privados, left the whole management of the empire in the hands of a minister, upon the condition of being made easy in his personal revenues, and the management of parties in the senate. His last minister, who governed in the most arbitrary manner for several years he was thought to hate more than he did any other person in Japan, except his only son, the heir to the empire. The dislike he bore to the former was, because the minister, under pretence that he could not govern the senate without disposing of employments among them, would not suffer his master to oblige one single person, but disposed of all to his own relations and dependents. But as to that continued and virulent hatred he bore to the prince his son, from the beginning of his reign to his death; the historian hath not accounted for it, further than by various conjectures, which do not deserve to be related.

The minister above mentioned was of a family not contemptible, had been early a senator, and from his youth a mortal enemy to the Yortes. He had been formerly disgraced in the senate, for some frauds in the management of a public trust. He was perfectly skilled, by long practice, in the senatorial forms and dextrous in the purchasing of votes from

from those who could find their accounts better in complying with his measures, than they could probably lose by any tax that might be charged on the kingdom. He seemed to fail, in point of policy, by not concealing his gettings, never scrupling openly to lay out vast sums of money in paintings, building, and purchasing estates; when it was known, that, upon his first coming into business, upon the death of the empress Nena, his fortune was but inconsiderable. He had the most boldness, and the least magnanimity that ever any mortal was endowed with. By enriching his relations, friends and dependants, in a most exorbitant manner, he was weak enough to imagine that he had provided a support against an evil day. He had the best among all false appearances of courage, which was a most unlimited assurance, whereby he would swagger the boldest men into a dread of his power, but had not the smallest portion of magnanimity, growing jealous and disgracing every man, who was known to bear the least civility to those he disliked. He had some smattering in books, but no manner of politeness; nor in his whole life, was ever known to advance any one person upon the score of wit, learning or abilities for business. The whole system of his ministry was corruption; and he never gave bribe or pension, without frankly telling the receivers what he expected from them, and threatening them to put an end to his bounty, if they failed to comply in every circumstance.

A few months before the emperor's death there was a design concerted between some eminent persons of both parties, whom the desperate state of the empire had united, to accuse the minister at the first meeting of a new chosen senate, which was then to assemble according to the laws of that empire. And it was believed, that the vast expence he must be at in chusing an assembly proper for his purpose, added to the low state of the treasury, the encreasing number of pensioners, the great discontent of the people, and the personal hatred of the emperor, would, if well laid open in the senate, be of weight enough to sink the minister, when it should appear to his very pensioners and creatures

that he could not supply them much longer.

While this scheme was in agitation, an account came of the emperor's death, and the prince his son, with universal joy, mounted the throne of Japan.

The new emperor had always lived a private life, during the reign of his father, who in his annual absence never trusted him more than once with the reins of government, which he held so evenly that he became too popular to be confided in any more. He was thought not unfavourable to the ^{Yorti} at least not altogether to approve the virulence wherewith his father proceeded against them; and therefore immediately upon his succession, the principal persons of that denomination came in several bodies, to kiss the hem of his garment, whom he received with great courtesy and some of them with particular marks of distinction.

The prince during the reign of his father having not been trusted with a public charge, employed his leisure in learning the language, the religion, the customs, and disposition of the Japanese; wherein he received great information among others, from Nonzoc, master of his finances, and president of the senate, who secretly hated Lelop-Aw; the minister; and his wife from Ramneh, a most eminent nator; who despairing to do any good with the father, had with great industry, skill, and decency, used his deavour to instil good principles into the young prince.

Upon the news of the former emperor's death a grand council was summoned of course, where little was said besides directing the ceremony of proclaiming the successor. But, in four days after, the new emperor having consulted with those persons in whom he could chiefly confide, and mainly considered in his own mind the present state of his affairs, as well as the disposition of his people, convened another assembly of his council; wherein after some time spent in general business, suitable to the present emergency, he directed Lelop-Aw to give him, in as short terms as he conveniently could, an account of the nation's debts, of his management of the senate, and his negotiations with foreign courts: Which that minister having delivered, according to his

manner, with much assurance and little satisfaction, the emperor desired to be fully satisfied in the following particulars.

Whether the vast expence of chusing such members into the senate, as would be content to do the public business, were absolutely necessary?

Whether those members thus chosen, would cross and impede the necessary course of affairs, unless they were supplied with great sums of money, and continued pensions?

Whether the same corruption and praversels were to be expected from the nobles?

Whether the empire of Japan were in so low a condition that the imperial envoys, at foreign courts must be forced to purchase alliances; or prevent a war by immense bribes, given to the ministers of all the neighbouring princes?

Why the debts of the empire were so prodigiously advanced, in a peace of twelve years at home and abroad?

Whether the Yortes were universally enemies to the religion and laws of the empire and to the imperial family now reigning?

Whether those persons, whose revenues consist in lands do not give surer pledges of fidelity to the public, and are more interested in the welfare of the empire, than others whose fortunes consist only in money?

And because Lelop-Aw, for several years past, had engrossed the whole administration, the emperor signified, that from him alone he expected an answer.

This minister, who had sagacity enough to cultivate an interest in the young prince's family, during the late emperor's life, received early intelligence from one of his emissaries of what was intended at the council; and had sufficient time to frame as plausible an answer as his cause and conduct would allow. However, having desired a few minutes to put his thoughts in order, he delivered them in the following manner.

[We shall give the minister's answer in our next.]

Reflections in Retirement.

In this retired valley, far from busy crowds of bustling men, I enjoy many blessings, without which all the generosity which fortune can shower

1765.

upon her favourites are showered upon them in vain.—Health of body and peace of mind. What is a turtle feast to a man who has no appetite? and what all the grandeur of the world to him who has a guilty conscience. When Vulture, the rich, the powerful, and the gay, drives by me in his splendid equipage, with a numerous retinue, to his superb villa, I am so far from looking at him with envy, that I behold him with contempt. When I consider the original from which he sprung, and the steps by which he has raised himself to his present employments, I thank heaven that I never desired to acquire such riches by such means. Vulture is no fool, and therefore must reflect; if he reflects he cannot be happy. There are moments of recollection, which no man with his greatest assiduities can avoid, and in those moments the voice of conscience will be heard. He who raises a large fortune by the ruin of a hundred private families, and crams his chest with the wages of extortion—however he may endeavour to banish thought by plunging into the busy world, will, when he has only himself to converse with, feel pangs not to be expressed by the powers of language. Here, fortunately free from the vexations of life, I sigh not after its vanities, but by adapting my mind to my circumstances, though moving in a narrow sphere, enjoy what little I have, with gratitude to the Giver of all good things, and am sufficiently rewarded by the blessings of content, for the splendid scenes of care which I have left behind me.—If there is any such thing as happiness in this world, it must arise from the reduction of our wants, and not the multitude of our desires.

He who has a taste for the beauties of nature, can never, when he is surrounded with those beauties, want either entertainment or employment.—In every season of the year the lover of nature always finds something to strike his eye, and to throw him into the most agreeable musings on the wonders of the creation.—Trees, plants, and flowers, give a perpetual feast to the philosopher, and, if he is of a botanical turn, the study of plants will be attended with the most beneficial consequences; for by a proper attention

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to

to their medicinal virtues he may, under heaven, be the instrument of health and thereby happiness to thousands of his fellow-creatures.

From a library consisting of the most elegant writers in the English language, I derive the purest and the most permanent pleasures. Addison and Pope are always at home, and when I pay them a visit they are never denied: With them I spend an evening with the highest satisfaction, and never leave them without desiring to increase my intimacy with them. With many others, equally agreeable, I spend the happiest hours of my life; and with such companions I am never tired. — They are indeed the only friends which will stick to a man as long as he lives, and therefore cannot be valued too much.

Retirement can afford happiness to those only who are thoroughly weaned from the intoxicating pleasures of the world, and have a fund of entertainment in their own minds, independent of society. — Not that I think a solitary life in the least eligible; it is indeed criminal; but surely it is better to do good in a narrow sphere, than by having connections with the gay world, and (in order to keep up our consequence in it) living up to the extent of our income, deprive ourselves of the power to assist our fellow-creatures. Society has its charms, but the conversation of a few select friends, suitable in taste and disposition, is to me far more agreeable than a mixed multitude of common acquaintance, whose prattle is confined to the topics of the day, and who are chiefly furnished with materials for conversation by coffee-houses and news-papers.

All the joys which we receive from numerous connections with the world are fugitive, unsatisfactory, and mixed with many disagreeable occurrences. If we are constantly in the circle of a large acquaintance, and flatter ourselves that by keeping a great deal of company, we shall thereby increase our amusements, and always meet with something in the perpetual flow of conversation to make the hours of leisure steal unperceived away; how frequently are we disappointed, and how often do we return from the most crowded assemblies, dull and disgusted, and own no time was ever spent so ill.

The favourites of fortune, when they are in full enjoyment of all the luxuries of life, are too apt to presume upon their prosperity, and to buoy themselves up with the hope that they shall never be thrown into a less showy situation — dazzled with the glare of grandeur, and intoxicated with the cup of intemperance, we see all objects in a false light, and while we think ourselves on the firmest footing, are sporting on the brink of a precipice. — Fortune I defy thee: —

Wretched the man who trusts to that Goddess of mutability!

He who upon thy smiles depends,
His life with disappointment ends;
How oft amidst his tow'ring schemes,
His deep laid plans, and golden dreams,

Dost thou, with barbarous delight,
Put all his darling dreams to flight.
Let none then on thy favour lean,
If they would keep their minds serene,

Unclouded with the fumes of care,
And undistracted by despair;
Too long on thee have I rely'd,
Thou fickle, false, fallacious guide;
Ne'er shalt thou tempt me, thou alluring cheat,
To quit these peaceful shades, this calm retreat,

In which substantial blessings I enjoy,
Which the world cannot give me, nor
destroy;
A conscience clear, found body, and
a mind
Content with little, cheerful, and
resign'd!

He who enjoys these blessings, let his
income be ever so strait, is happier in
the possession of them than the large-
creed, or large-funded villain in the
midst of all his worldly magnificence.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,
Sibbury, Devon, August 27, 1766.
If you think the following remarks
merit a place in your judicious Magazine, by inserting them you will
oblige your constant reader,
and humble servant.

CLERIC
IN reading lately that most excellent
performance, An essay towards the
instruction

instruction of the Indians, by the right reverend and pious Dr. Wilson, 58 years bishop of Sodor and Man, I was much pleased, and deeply affected with this christian manual, but especially with a judicious extract of a sermon by Dr. Martin Benson, bishop of Gloucester, preached in 1739---40 for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts—preface page 20—The reason of my inserting this paragraph is, because many gentlemen have got servants (whom they call slaves) that are blacks or negroes, who desire to be baptised or admitted into the pale of the christian church to be in covenant with God through Christ, and their masters or purchasers refuse to comply with their earnest and just request, under a false and mistaken notion, that in seven years after their baptism, they will be free from their service, and intitled to their freedom.

Out of compassion to masters and servants, the worthy prelate as became his duty, and office, thus nobly expresses himself.—“ Many compass sea and land to gain a small matter, but out of great gains, they will not contribute one farthing towards humanizing these poor wretches, nay even oppose the instruction of those, who are most serviceable to them, the African slaves, upon a bare suspicion, lest their being instructed in what regards their eternal interest, should prejudice the little worldly interest of their masters—It is hard to say, whether the wickedness or folly of these men is greatest.—They have been assured by the ablest lawyer, and especially those two great men one of whom lately was and the other now is deservedly at the head of that profession, (Lord Chancellor Talbot, Lord Chancellor Hardwick, 1740)—“ That the law makes no alteration in the outward state of these poor creatures on their becoming Christians.” And the meanest divine is able to show them, that the gospel makes none. Surely then it is not likely, that they should make the worse servants, for being taught to serve faithfully and diligently from a principle of conscience. And since for our advantage they are treated with so great a rigour in this world, we ought to take great care to lay before them the prospect of rest and happiness.

ness in another. This indeed we should do, (clergy and laity) not only in compassion and common justice to them, but even out of kindness to ourselves, (the pretended proprietors of those pitiable objects) to make them more willingly persevere in a servitude so painful to them, and so beneficial to their rigid master.—May the kingdom of God come! And may the kingdoms of the world, become the kingdoms, of the Lord, and of his Christ; that his way may be known upon earth, and his saving health, or salvation, among all nations!

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Another Curiosity appertaining to the Animal Oeconomy. (See p. 235.)

SIR, Leigh, July, 1765.

TRUTH is a thing sacred with me, and a right conception of things so valuable in my eye, that I always think it worth while to correct a popular mistake, though it be of the most trivial kind, and much more, when of consequence.

Besides the several conjectures of the learned concerning the immediate cause of respiration in new born babes, too trifling here to relate, and confute, the most general, and at present the most prevalent, is, that the ambient air, its elasticity, and gravity, rushes into their lungs, as soon as their mouths come under a column thereof, and so dilates the thorax, as in inspiration, and sets all the muscles belonging to breathing a moving, which ever after continue their actions, as long as life lasts.

For as plausible as this account may appear at first, it is all a mistake, and might with equal reason be expected to enter into a pair of bellows, and distend them when they are lying still, as into the dense lungs of a new born infant, before a vacuum is made in their chest by the action of the inspiratory muscles. Moreover the fallacy of this common opinion is most evident from the case of all dead bodies remaining in a state of full expiration.

It is very remarkable, that all infants begin to cry, if alive and well, as soon as they enter this state. This is what generally happens immediately

on the birth, yet sometimes it is several minutes before a new born babe shews any one symptom of life, either by crying or moving, even though the strong pulsation of the umbilical arteries sensibly shew it to be yet alive. Circumstances owing to several causes: As violent compression of head and brain in its narrow passage between the bones of the pelvis; or to a premature infarction of the *arteria apera*, or wind-pipe, and its many branches, with obstructing mucus; or to both.

Now as this case of crying is so common and constant an attendant on birth, I conclude, that beginning respiration is owing to an endeavour to cry.

That crying is the very first action children perform, and that as soon as come into the open air, has been already obserued: This invariable circumstance must be owing to some invariable cause, and intended by nature for some extraordinary end. And this I take to be no other than the sudden application of the cold atmosphere to their whole bodies. How very shocking and disagreeable a sensation plunging from the air into cold water excites in us, though of age? nor is the water of a pond or spring more cold with respect to the air in a summer's day, than the air, in a bed-chamber with respect of a tender naked foetus on its coming fresh from a warm womb. Well then may such a one, cherished for many months in the hot uterus of the mother be pained, and greatly alarmed, at its sudden transition into the cold air. This sudden shock, analogous to a cold bath, rouzes the little animal from the dormant and senseless condition in which it had lain for many hours, and determines it necessarily to express its surprize and uneasiness by crying; i. e. acting more forcibly than in ordinary respiration: first, with its inspiratory muscles, the consequence of which is the forcible entrance of the air into the lungs, which under such circumstances will receive it, and not without; then its expiratory ones following upon the other, the consequence is the forcible expulsion of the air, that is to say, breathing.

Indeed, if we consider well the great advantages that accrue in several respects to the new born babe by

thus meeting with a very painful sensation at its first entrance into this world, (introductory to many consequent ones) in as much as it compels it to cry, i. e. breathe hard, or forcibly, we shall be farther assured of the truth of this doctrine: thus few and evil are the days of man who is born crying, lives laughing, and dies groaning at last.

The lungs, and course of the blood's circulation, in the foetus, before it has breathed, are widely different from those in one, who has inspired the air. In the first their substance is close and compact, and will sink when put into water; in the last, lax and spongy, which makes them swim. In those of the first, the wind-pipe and its branches, together with the *rima glottidis*, or chink, are stuffed with a thick viscid mucous; in those of the other these pulmonary passages are open and perious. It is but a small portion of the mass of blood that passes through them in the first, whereas the whole is to pass through, and that with great velocity, before it can be qualified for an inhabitant in this busy world, and live independant of any longer connexion with the placenta.

The common force of the air in ordinary respiration would not have been sufficient to have broke through all the obstructions in the bronchia, and at the same time unravel their various windings in the compact substance of their lungs, before strong respiration is produced, and began in order to force open a free passage for the red blood through the pulmonary artery and vein, through which it had never circulated so fully before.

For this good reason, our all-wise Creator has so philosophically ordered it, that the foetus, in consequence of an uneasy sensation felt immediately on its entering naked into this wide world, shall be determined not only to open its chest quicker and wider, in order to make a larger and more speedy vacuum, and thereby give the air a greater force in its passage thro' the wind-pipe and its branches; but likewise more forcibly and quickly to respire, at the same time that it straitens, and almost totally closes for a while, the *rima glottidis*, or little chink, and by this means forces the inclosed air more violently through the substance of the lungs.

Thus we plainly see the obvious effects this irregular and laborious respiration, which constitutes crying, will be to inflate the compact substance of the lungs, and thereby, as I said before, open the numberless convolutions of the many different sorts of vessels of which they are mechanically composed, in order to facilitate the new circulation of the blood thro' them.

Besides this main, or principal end, of crying as soon as born, it answers several other important purposes, as its secondary end, and in particular impels the *mecomium*, collected during the nine months of its stay in the uterus down into the rectum, to be there ready for expulsion. It forces off the urine also, which the infant vents, being some of the first things it does; besides many other functions foreign were to rehearse.

From considering this wonderful provision of nature, not only by crying gradually opening the new circulation through the substance of the lungs, it had never before passed, but likewise in so ordering it, that the stoppage of that in the *funis umbilicalis* and placenta, and consequently their uselessness to the fetus are its natural effects, we may infer the danger of indiscriminately tying the navel string immediately on the birth, unless it has cried. For if the babe be born still, and without any further signs of life than can be barely felt from the pulsation of the umbilical arteries, the danger of directly tying the said string is very great, insasmuch as it disturbs the regularity of its circulation through the first kind of canals appointed for *viz.* through the *foramen ovale*, and *duetus arteriosus*, before it has obtained a new way through the substance of the lungs. The consequence will be an increased resistance to the passage of the blood through the aorta and arterial duct, whence the right ventricle must impel a larger quantity of blood into the pulmonary artery before the rope was tied, which as the fetus cannot breath, and the blood cannot thereby be transmitted through the lungs, it will of course accumulate and stagnate in them. The blood continuing to return up both the ascending and de-

scending cava's, will push with greater force than ordinary at the *foramen ovale*, and this being so small, that it cannot transmit more probably than one fifth part of the sanguinary mass, the lungs, heart, and brain, the true *domicilia vita*, will of necessity be overcharged with too much blood; their functions be destroyed, and inevitable death ensue. The unobserved cause I fear of many an innocent's cruel death!

Another unheeded cause of the death of some too, may easily happen from laying the child with its mouth upwards so soon as received, whereby the flowing water by washing into its open mouth when offering to cry, has doubtless stifled several, as it were, in the very bud, through the thoughtlessness, or stupidity, of the receiver.

Considering the probability there is in the first case, it may be recovered and brought to itself when the compressing force is renewed, provided the circulation of the blood between it and the placenta, or womb cake, be kept up, and the ordinary means of emitting it be kept up by stimuli, pinching, clapping, shaking, &c. in the mean time be put in practice; and in the second case by quickly turning the child's face downwards, we shall be convinced how easily a child may be preserved and recovered, even when otherwise it would have been irrecoverably lost by such injudicious practice: Wherefore when born weak and feeble, so as not to be able to cry, by all means defer tying the *funis* till it can be brought to itself; and even after the pulsation in its arteries quite stops blow your own breath into it, holding its nostrils close in the mean time, to prevent the air's rushing out thereat, and you may thereby restore many a babe to life again, when otherwise they never would recover.

As hence you may see the necessity there is that the circulation should be maintained between the fetus and placenta till it has once breathed: pray, never tie the navel string till it breaths, or the want of pulsation therein convinces you it is irrecoverably dead, and so you will ever act with judgment and a clear conscience. I am

Your, &c.
JOHN COOK, M.D.
To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE remains of the late admiral Haddock lie interred in the church-yrd of Leigh in Essex, the place of his nativity, at the east end next the highway, near those of his ancestors, but in a distinct vault, built by his order, but a few years before his decease; where his maiden sister first, himself next, and last of all his brother, the late comptroller, as I was eye witness of, were deposited; Yet though that honest and honourable officer's body has been buried, no tomb has been yet erected as an honorary monument of that brave admiral, and as there is now no manifest difference between the place of his interment and the rest of the church-yard, the green-sward growing equally alike thereon, this is to beg and beseech, if any of the family remain, that for his honour, and of our native place, they will speedily erect a monument, before this generation be gone, and the spot of ground be utterly forgot, suitable to the memory of so brave and good a man.

Your, &c. J. C.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Disquisition into the Resurrection-body.

SIR,

SOME months ago you very obligingly inserted a letter, which made mention of several things the soul-sleepers sheltered under, in arguing against his adversaries, viz. their idea of the resurrection of the body—of a separate state,—and the natural immortality of the soul.—That letter was written with a view to urge the attention of the advocates for soul-sleeping to these several articles; and to engage them to shew, if they have an ability, where the sacred scriptures do teach the resurrection of the flesh, or of the body. It was astonishing that the author of *The historical view of the controversy*, &c. should take no manner of notice of Dean Sykes's inquiry, when that article of the resurrection of the body first came into the public creed! Which is so fully in point, that if what he says be true the whole hypothesis of the soul-sleepers to be true in this respect.

Admiral's Remains.

per turns out a dream, the baseless fabric of a vision.

I would offer some farther thoughts on the subject of the resurrection-body; and am humbly of opinion, that our blessed lord's re-animating that very same figured organized body, which was sepultured, does not appear to be designed as a specimen of the modal resurrection-body of good men; but was, in a special and peculiar manner, needful to exhibit a visible personal sameness among the witnesses of his resurrection even to qualify him for a familiar sensible converse with his disciples, in order to convince and persuade them of the truth of his real resurrection. But then it should be observed, that that body of his *no corruption*: and though it had the same apparent organization, it now becomes an impassible body, unimpressed by, unaffected with the laws of this material system; absolutely at the command of his volitions, the visible and tangible, for the better information of his disciples. His body is no more subject to mechanical impressions, he can render it visible or not at pleasure; he can instantly remove from place to place, however remote he can ascend the atmosphere to regions of celestial light. Why I do not think the resurrection-body of Christ a specimen of the modal resurrection body of good men, is, they do not arise as he did, to farther converse with mankind in these scenes of frailty and infirmity.

Neither is it any proof of a separate state, in which good men are supposed to exist nakedly, i. e. without a body but is rather a demonstration you safest us, that an apt vehicle will be provided immediately upon our being unclothed of flesh, or of the corruptible body. Indeed it is highly improbable that a created spirit, formed for social fraternities, should exist without some limitations of locality or space; other words, without such an intrinsicality of identifying the exertion and expression of its faculties and powers, as is suitable both to the personal consciousness sameness, and to the social distinguishing intercourse. Whatever this instrumentality is, it may be considered as the proper resurrection-body provided for every pious and good man to keep up his soul in his resurrection to life a new body.

1765. mind. We surely cannot be allowed to suppose, the human soul removed from an organized body, so aptly accommodated to its moral improvements in this present constitution of things; but it must, in its remove, be furnished with those distinguishing personalizing limitations, which qualify for the blissful social inter-communications and moral fructus. It is very reasonable to conclude, that a spirit or mind which has been formed and attempered by truth and reason, should, in its entrance on new scenes, be well qualified for the exertion of its faculties and powers, in the more advanced and improved situation. We cannot reason otherwise, if we suppose a wise and good governor at the head of nature: a being, who is the unfailing patron of order, the almighty and everlasting refuge of piety and virtue.

It does not appear at all reasonable to suppose *on the reverse*, that a dissolved bodily organization, which had only been adapted to this present mode of man's existence, should, after the sum of ages, be raised from the ruins of the grave, for the purpose of suiting a quite different and far more exalted mode of being, and to which this organized body is most expressly declared to be utterly unfit and disquali-fied, *for blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; meats are for the belly, and the belly for meats; but God shall destroy both it and them* — in the resurrection they *will* marry, nor are given in marriage; *but are as the angels*, — Moreover we know, that the apostle, Paul could not think of being found *naked* when he should be unclothed of this body; but *desirous to be clothed upon with an house from the heavens; that so mortality might be swallowed up of life*. Could any words more expressly convey the idea he had of a heavenly body, being instantly born, upon the dissolution of the earthly body? Here is nothing of the soul sinking into an unconsciousness, and, being sepultured in the dust. Nothing of the soul, stripped of all body, and lying till its old, worn-out clothes be new made. — Besides, the body organization, be it more gross or more refined, does not constitute a part of the conscious principle of inhabitation. — One would hence conclude, that an unconscious sleep of the soul in dust, and a naked or sepa-

rate state of man's existence, are opinions which have nothing to support upon either in reason or revelation.

I should presume to say, there is as little ground to conclude the *natural immortality* of the soul. For, if we can give credit to the teachings of the great prophet of God, the principles of immortality in man are absolutely *moral*. They are no other than the acquisitions of an honest diligent attention, and a virtuous labour. The meat or food of the mind which endures to everlasting life, is the *truth*, or the teachings of truth: If a man does but cordially receive those teachings, *he shall live*. If he becomes obedient to the precepts of the Gospel, or keep the sayings of Christ, *he shall never see death*. — *That man lives not by bread alone, but by every word which proceeds out of the mouth of God*. Does man live, is a fundamental principle laid down by Moses; as well as conducted upon by the blessed Jesus, it is a principle, which bids an open defiance to death. But, if men were acquainted with this life-principle as long since as the time of Moses, we may reasonably conclude, that every one who cultivated and cherished this principle in his own breast, was, from the beginning, as properly a son of immortality, as any of mankind have ever been, or ever shall be, under the last dispensation.

And yet, the Soul-sleeper would fain press into his argument: Thus, i. 10. *Who has brought life and immortality to light, through or by the gospel*. As if life and immortality were only the result of what Jesus Christ has effected for man! But the Critical Reviewers have very accurately observed (in a note under the article of *an historical view of the controversy*, July, 1765) "Whatever is said to be enlightened, must be supposed to exist before it can be enlightened." — And again, in a following note, they as judiciously remark, "That in the New Testament *redemption, salvation, &c.* relate to the deliverance of mankind from heathen darkness and depravity, and their admission into a state of light, purity, and acceptance under the religion of Christ, — which explication of the evangelical expressions have been disingenuously omitted, and some other absurd ones exhibited in the argument of the soul-sleeper."

Most

Most certainly, too much is taken for granted by these gentlemen, who have unreasonably availed themselves of the absurd and mistaken opinions of systematic Christians. Nor was it to be wondered at, so much acrimony should drop from the pen of a foul-sleeper, when he cast his eye on a man who dared to speak of the *resurrection*, as comprehending in its idea, "the actual advance of all pious men to an happy existence upon their quitting these scenes, ever since the death of Abel; as well as all that shall continue to be so advanced till the last act of a general judgment; when, at the sound of the last trump, all the living inhabitants of this globe shall be summoned instantaneously to appear before the judge."

If it should be asked, what is the precise idea that belongs to the term *awaking, resurrection*; I should be inclined to Dr. Sykes's definition of the word; he say, it properly signifies, *a return to action*: so rendered, or understood, it is very expressive: for by a desolation of the body, even bad men cease from any farther concernment with this state of things: *all their hatred, and all their envy is now perished; neither have they any more a portion for ever in any thing that is done under the sun.* Good men are by death as wholly detached from these scenes; but then, by a resurrection body, they have a more enlarged, free, and pleasing exertion of their faculties and powers; and they *return to action* in scenes more blissful.

But what is worthy of observation, since the word may be understood to impart, the undecaying vigour of immortality; in this sense, good men alone are represented by the Lord as *children of the resurrection*. Accordingly an apostle says, *that death is theirs, as well as life: things to come as well as things present:* So that death does not, cannot hinder their *return to action*: they will do it as soon as they are delivered from under the pressures and burdens of mortality. This view of the resurrection is the most satisfactory to,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

PHILOTHEORUS.

P. S. If any ingenuous contemplative mind, should discover absurdity or error in this essay on the resurrection-

body, it will be extremely kind, if he will throw in any new light on the subject.

To the PRINTER, &c.

AS the season for our summer entertainments is now very near its close, a word or two on the common run of the songs which are performed at our gardens, will not, I flatter myself, be looked upon as an attempt to prejudice the interest of those places, especially as I mean to comprehend all in one general censure, and have no predilection whatsoever in favour of any particular one.

The songs sung at Ranelagh, Marybone, and Vauxhall, are generally of three kinds; *Love, Humour, and Drinking.* In the first, all the gods and goddesses of the heathen mythology are carefully preserved, *kind rhimes to mind, dove to love, and fair to despair.* The melancholy *Phillis* laments the inconstancy of young *Damon*, and without a single syllable of meaning, or single atom of poetry, concludes with bidding an eternal adieu to the despicable world; after having invited upon the whole host of heaven to set it immediately on fire, that like another *Phoenix* she may expire in the flames.

Your songs of humour are always highly seasoned with a comfortable quantity of *double entendre*, and tell us how young *Roger* for a long time courted *blithe Jenny*, that he often attempted to be very naughty with her, but to no purpose; till one morning he met her in the *dale* or *grove*, attacked her boldly at once, and fairly ravished her. He then proceeds to inform us, that instead of protecting him like a good girl for his *blithy*, she shewed him every mark of tenderness in her power, and honoured him with her warmest esteem and affection, in proportion as she had pursued him with her eternal *blitred and revenge*. Sometimes songs are very expeditiously concluded in this walk of lyric poetry.

A lover frequently begins an acquaintance with his mistress in the *ritana*, marries her in the *second*, and has a house full of children in the *third*. By this means, twelve lines of eight syllables each, contains an absolute memoir of a whole family.

and prove to a demonstration, that translating the *Iliad* into a nut-shell, was not altogether an impossibility.

The drinking songs are by much the most tolerable; they set out with making us no promises whatsoever, and conclude without disappointing us in the least. An honest fellow says nothing is so sensible as for a man always to be without his *senses*, and tells us that as he constantly takes care to shake every dawn of understanding which rises in his own mind, he expects we should take care to be regulated by so prudent an example.

Compositions of this nature, are extremely vile, and reflect the greatest dis honour upon our poetical taste, and our moral principles; they shew that our judgment is not only violated, but that we are absolutely corrupted at heart. Our children, before they can say their prayers, are taught a song replete with indelicacy and intemperance; and contract an habitual liking for what has been mentioned as an object of pleasure or admiration. By this means we give them an invincible desire for performances of a still more dangerous cast; and the studies which first of all began with *Jack a pie there*; or *sie for shame*, usually terminate with Rochester's poem, or the *Majestick Voluptuaries*.

It would be an easy matter, in my opinion, for the proprietors of our public gardens to prevail upon some gentlemen of real genius, to furnish them with an occasional ballad, which would have decency and good sense to recommend it; and to all the beauty of fine composition add the still more capital requisite of refined sentiment. In our ballad-airs we possibly surpass every other nation in Europe. Our music is therefore, in general, professed; and sing that would absolutely discredit a country bellman, are bound to raise which, in the language of Milton, would

I could say a great deal on this subject, but as I believe the proprietors of our various summer entertainments, want only to be told of an error to amend it, I shall conclude with saying they will not overlook this

1765, to witness

To the PRINTER, &c.

Method of building Chimneys that will not smoke.

SIR,

I know nothing that renders a house more disagreeable than bad venting chimneys. Besides the pernicious consequences that attend it in regard to health, the smoke pollutes and spoils linen, and other clothes, dirties and disfigures the furniture, rusts the metals, duns the complexion, and, in fine, the troubles attending it are universal.

Workmen have different methods for drawing up the funnel of a chimney, according to their own fancies and judgments, and sometimes according to the customs of places. They are seldom directed by sound, rational principles.

It will be found, for the most part, that those which smoke, are carried up narrower near the top than below, or where they go zig-zag all in angles: In some cases, indeed, it is owing to accidental causes, but, for the most part, to those two above-mentioned. Where they are carried up in the pyramid or tapering form, especially if the house be a considerable height, it is ten to one but that they sometimes smoke; for the air in the rooms being rarified, is forced into the funnel of the chimney, and the fire causes another addition of force to drive up the smoke. Now it is evident, that the further up the smoke flies, the action of the power is less; but in this case, the resistance is increased, by being gathered closer and closer together; whereas, instead of that, the less the forcing powers act, the less should be the resistance, or the smoke have more room while the force diminishes.

This method of carrying them up will be objected to by some thus: The wider it is at the top (say they) the more liberty has the wind to blow down. Very true; but is it not resisted in going down, both by the form of the chimney, and other evident causes, so that it returns again? In the contrary way, when the wind blows down the resistance being less, the wind and smoke (if I may use the expression) are imprisoned, and make the smoke puff out below.

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W

Sept.

We were much troubled in my house with that bad companion, to remedy which a great many things were devised by different workmen. A kind of a barrel was set upon the top of the chimney, and a vane to turn the vent-side from the wind; but it did not answer expectation. About the grates alterations were often made, in the methods commonly made use of, but to no purpose: The chimnies were even pulled down to as little advantage, every workman pretending he could infallibly remedy it: One of them was made with crooks this way and that way, as if that would administer relief.

At last we were resolved to have it done in another way, and this appeared to be the only rational one:

We carried up the vent as perpendicular as possible, at least with no angles, made it about three or four inches wider at top than bottom; and I must add, that the funnel must be gathered in a throat, directly above the fire-place, and so widened according to this direction.

This same method has been made use of several times since, and never failed.

What is remarkable, this house is situate directly under a high mountain, to the southward, from which we have strong blasts blowing down upon us, but do not now find any inconvenience from them. When the doors stand open, the draught is so strong that it will carry a piece of paper out at the head of the chimney.

I know that some of our best workmen follow this method, but it is far from being general: On this account I chose to write to you my sentiments, if peradventure it may be of any service.

Dumfries, 20 Aug. 1763. To J.M.C.
[Museum Rusticum.]

St. James's, Aug. 28. This day the right hon. lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, in common council assembled, waited on his majesty, and being introduced to his majesty by the right hon. the earl of Orford, James Eyre, Esq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the King's most excellent majesty;

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

The joyful event of an increase in your majesty's illustrious family, will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial security to the civil and religious liberties of this your majesty's free and native country.

Every addition to your majesty's domestic happiness fills our hearts with the highest pleasure and satisfaction; and fully confiding that your majesty's royal sentiments ever coincide with the united wishes of your faithful people, we gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying our joy, and laying our congratulations at your majesty's feet.

Permit us, therefore, royal sir, to assure your majesty that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal house, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise counsels as apparently tend to render your majesty's reign happy and glorious.

Signed by order of court,

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious an-

swer, &c. &c. &c. &c.

I thank you for this dutiful address. Your congratulations on the further increase of my family, and your assurances of zealous attachment to me, cannot but be very agreeable to me. I have nothing so much at heart as the welfare and happiness of my people; and have the greatest satisfaction in every event that may be an additional security to those civil and religious liberties upon which the prosperity of these kingdoms depend.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

After which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Harris, Esq; one of the sheriffs of the city of London.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
THE *carothes scribendi* is become so epidemical in this age and country, that men are every day sitting down to write upon subjects which they never either studied or considered; and your correspondent who sent you an account of the *Advantages to Scotland by the Union*, seems to be far gone in this distemper of the mind; for he seems never to have looked into our statute books, or to have bestowed the least thought upon trade. By the nature of trade, we may, from every country we are in friendship with, import any goods we please that are not prohibited by any express statute, upon paying the poundage or other duties imposed by law; and this author cannot, I believe, shew me any statute, before the union of the crowns, that prohibits, in time of peace, the importation of any goods from Scotland, but such as were prohibited to be imported from every other country. — All goods brought by land from Scotland were, indeed, to be imported by the way of Berwick or Carlisle, that they might be obliged to pay the usual duties, because our government had no customhouse at any other place; but this was the only commercial regulation, made in time of peace, that related particularly to Scotland; and since the union of the crowns, there ought not, surely, to have been any regulation made in either kingdom, that was particularly prejudicial to the other; if the proper duty of the crown had been well considered; for it is the duty of the sovereign to take care, that the poor shall not be oppressed or ruined by the rich, nor any one protected within his dominions by another. *Qui res omnibus idem* ought to be the first and invariable maxim of every monarch; and accordingly we find, that, whilst our kings had a power sufficient for this purpose, they never

attempted to prevent the importation of the necessaries of life, or the materials for manufacture, from any country we were in friendship with, either by prohibitions or high duties, because they knew, that such an importation was often necessary for the subsistence of the poor, and that it prevented our landholders from raising the rents of their estates too high; Nay, I have some reason to believe, that live cattle and fresh fish were exempted from paying even the poundage duty, because bestial and fresh fish are in general exempted from the payment of that duty by the poundage act passed in the first year of James the first; and it cannot be said, that this was done in compliment to our new sovereigns, for if they had designed such a compliment, they would have exempted bestial and fresh fish from Scotland in particular; but the exemption is general, therefore I am apt to believe, it had been in all or most of our preceding poundage acts and proceeded from the care of our sovereigns, not to distress the poor by loading the importation of the necessaries of life with any duty: On the contrary the exportation of our corn and most of the other necessaries of life produced here at home, were in many cases, by our monarchs, prohibited or restrained; and as soon as we began to think of any thing beside cutting the throats of our neighbours or of one another, they began to think of prohibiting such sorts of manufactures as might serve to give bread and employment to the poor of this kingdom.

No taxes or prohibitions, except the tonnage and poundage were ever laid upon the importation or consumption of any of the necessaries of life till after our constitution and monarchy were overturned by that faction which assumed to itself the name of the commonwealth of England; but a precedent being thus made, their example was fatally and selfishly followed by our parliament; for as the crown had then lost much of its influence, and as our parliament must always consist of the great and rich amongst us, in order to save themselves they resolved to load the consumption as well as the importation of some of

the necessities of life with taxes; and soon after, in order to raise the rents of their estates, they resolved to restrain the importation of some others. In pursuance of the first of these two resolutions, they presently, that is to say in what is called the 12th year of Charles II's reign, they loaded the importation of all malt liquors, cyder, &c. with two heavy duties, and the consumption of all such home made liquors with two heavy excises; and in pursuance of the 2d of these two resolutions they, in the 15th year of the same reign made a law, by which they laid a duty, equal to a prohibition, upon all cattle imported from beyond sea, between the 1st of July and the 20th of December, or from Scotland between the 24th of August and the 20th December, and upon all sheep imported between the 1st of August and the 20th of December, in any one year.

This law being temporary, it soon expired, and was never revived; for in the 18th year of the same reign, they made a law, by which they declared the importation of cattle, dead or alive, to be a common nuisance, and absolutely prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep, swine, beef, pork, or bacon, from Ireland or any place beyond sea, except six hundred cattle yearly from the Isle of Man; which act was, in the 20th year of that reign, enforced by another act, containing many severe penalties upon the importers, connivers, or evaders; and in the thirty-second of the same reign, it was made perpetual, with these additions, that no mutton or lamb should be imported from Ireland, or any place beyond sea, nor any butter or cheese from Ireland. These three acts the king was obliged to give his assent to, though he had declared that it was against his conscience to do so; for the faction had not only got a great majority in the house of commons, but also the general voice of the people in their favour; as it is in politics a great misfortune, that plausible arguments may be offered in support of almost any measure or regulation that can be proposed; and if it be attended with a prospect of immediate advantage, it is sure to meet with the approbation of vulgar minds,

who never consider or think of the pernicious consequences it may be of, afterwards attended with.

The said act of the 15th set out with averring a fact which I am convinced was false; it set forth that by the coming in of vast numbers of cattle already fatted, the lands in England, fit for the fattening of cattle, had in many places much fallen in their rents; that numbers of fat cattle were brought either from Scotland or Ireland, neither was, nor could, in the nature of things, be true: no cattle are ever fatted until they arrive at, or within a very few days journey of, the place where they are to be sold for slaughter; therefore I am convinced that almost all the cattle then brought either from Ireland or Scotland, were lean cattle, which were to be fatted by the pastures in England, after they arrived near to the county where they were to be sold to the butcher; consequently, the not allowing them to be imported till after the times in the act mentioned, would rather occasion than prevent the importing of fat cattle, at least as many as could be sold to the butchers in the western and northern counties of England. The bill of the 18th likewise set out with averring a fact which I believe was false; for it set forth, that by the coming in of vast numbers of cattle the land rents in England were fallen; for no reason can be assigned why greater numbers of cattle had of late years been coming in than had been coming in for a hundred years before; and for the last hundred years then past there had been such an influx of money from America, and from our trade and Spanish captures, that the price of every thing consequently the rents of lands, had been upon the rising hand in the kingdom.

However, these facts were swallowed by the populace as certain and undoubted truths; and to this is added, that this prohibition upon the importation of cattle, with a free exportation, and a heavy duty upon the importation of corn, (both which the intended to get enacted *) would raise the price of our own corn and cattle, would encourage agriculture, and would be a great advantage to our farmers; and in this they were certain right.

* Both were actually enacted soon after, see act 22 Ch. II. chap. 13.

with regard to the immediate effect of these regulations, which gained them of course the approbation of most of our farmers, who did not foresee that this enhancement of the price of their produce would, at the end of their subsisting leases, redound wholly to their landlords, who would then raise their rents in proportion, and that in the mean time the price of labour would advance so much, that every farmer in England would find the expence of cultivation much higher than it ever was before. If they had considered this, they would have concluded, that this immediate and temporary advantage would soon come to be a loss to them and their posterity for ever; but this consideration occurred to so few of them, that if the importation of any cattle from Scotland had been at the same time prohibited, it would have met with the applause of the populace.

This, however, was prevented by the Earl of Ashley and the Lord Lauderdale, who are said to have privately formed a scheme for obtaining a monopoly of this importation⁵; by which means it was continued upon the same free footing as before, as the importation of dried and fresh fish had been exempted from the payment of the poundage-duty, by the poundage act of Charles I. as well as it had been by the said act of James I. and as this act has been revived, and continued, from time to time ever since, the importation of cattle and sheep from Scotland continued to be free, until the third year of Queen Anne, when on account of laws that were then lately made in Scotland, a law was made here, by which it was enacted, that until the union to the crown of Scotland should be settled in the same manner as in England, natives of Scotland (except such as were then settled in England) should be adjudged aliens; that no horses, arms, or munition should be conveyed into England, under the penalty of 100l. and double the value; that no cattle, &c. or coals should be brought from Scotland into England, Ireland, &c. under pain of forfeiting the same; and that no Scottish linen should be imported into England, Ireland, &c. under the penalty of 100l. and double

the value. But by the same act the queen was further empowered to appoint commissioners to treat concerning an union of the two realms; and the parliament of Scotland having given the queen the same power on their part, this act was the very next session repealed, and in the following year, being the fifth of Queen Anne, the union was happily established.

Thus it appears from our statute books that, with respect to the importation of cattle and sheep into England, Scotland has had no advantage since the union, but what it had enjoyed ever since the union of the crowns, and probably for time immemorial before, as often as there was peace between the two kingdoms. The importation has been, and always will be an advantage to England as well as Scotland; and it would be happy for our industrious poor, and of great service to our trade and manufactures, were the same sort of importation allowed from every part of the British dominions. The expence of the importation will always throw a considerable advantage to the side of our farmers in England, consequently it could not obstruct the cultivation of our lands, or prevent their being improved to the utmost, but it would prevent our landlords from raising the rents of their estates so high, that no farmer can pay his rent, unless he can sell the produce of his farm at such an exorbitant price, as must be oppressive upon our industrious poor and may at last annihilate our manufactures.

If you think this worthy of a place in your useful and impartial Magazine, you may perhaps hear again from, Manchester Sir, Your assured friend, Sept. 16, 1765. PHILANTHROPOS.

Extract of A Letter to the Common Council of London, on their late very extraordinary Address. (See p. 470.)

"IN this unfortunate address, gentlemen, there are two circumstances which strike me pretty strongly; the first is, that you positively, though indirectly, tell the king, that unless his affairs are in a flourishing situation, he is never to expect the smallest support or assistance from the city of London. Truly, a very polite, humble

⁵ See Ralph's *History of England*, vol. I. p. 243.

humble, and affectionate declaration! — One would suppose that the more unsettled public measures were, the more readily you would have thought of exerting yourselves to render his majesty's reign both happy and glorious. — The more, I am sure, it would have done credit to your duty as subjects, and to your generosity as men.

— But, no — this favour was to be deferred till it was *not* wanted; and his majesty was to receive the warmest proofs of your attachment only in proportion as those proofs were utterly unnecessary, either to promote his glory or his happiness.

You will possibly say, gentlemen, that the construction here put upon your words is extremely forced and unjust. Let me appeal to your own understandings, and ask you seriously, if saying, "Whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, you will be ready to exert your utmost abilities, in support of such wise councils, as apparently tend to render his majesty's reign happy and glorious," is not a tacit declaration, that unless this favourable occasion was offered, you would not exert those wonderful abilities of yours, either for the honour of your sovereign, or the interest of your country? — If you understand the meaning of your mother tongue, you will find that this delectable sentence considerably more than insinuates the implication I have given it. If you really own yourselves unacquainted with the import of your native language, it was extremely absurd to think of writing in it; and the worthy, learned, and elaborate doctor of laws, who formed one of your committee in drawing up the address, was not a little negligent in his duty, if he suffered it to pass without a proper animadversion.

But, gentlemen, as if you had not said enough in this negative declaration, that unless public measures were happily established you would not exert yourselves for the interest or glory of your sovereign. You have thought proper to add, his majesty's councils must even have an apparent happy tendency, before you can consent to do your duty, as good subjects to your king, and good citizens to

your country. Before you inserted so unlucky a passage in your address, you ought modestly to have considered, whether or no you were proper judges of what had an *apparent* tendency to promote the honour of your sovereign and the security of the kingdom. The very same measures might, perhaps, in the opinion of the two houses of parliament have an *apparent* tendency to the public good, which you might possibly suppose had an *apparent* tendency to the public prejudice.

In such a case, gentlemen of the common council, give me leave to ask, who is to decide upon the tendency of national measures? The two august houses of parliament, with all possible deference to the dignity of your characters, have a right to, at least, a great a share of credit with the king as the corporation of London.

To give you, however, the fullest scope you can possibly wish, I will grant, that public measures, as you have sagaciously hinted, are not upon a happy footing at the present crisis. — Yet, how has your complaint the smallest tendency to set them on a better foundation? Perhaps, if other measures were to be pursued, his majesty would be still unfortunate enough to fail in meeting with your approbation. Perhaps the very steps which he took to secure your good opinion might be the readiest way of incurring your displeasure; and the utmost endeavours which he exerted for the public good, might, to people of your uncommon penetration, appear prejudicial to the interest of the kingdom. Tell me really, gentlemen of the common-council, in what manner you would wish his majesty to conduct himself? Though a prince of the finest understanding, it is impossible he should come at a knowledge of your desire merely by inspiration. You ought therefore, before you thought proper to find an indirect fault with his behaviour, to tell him in what way he should behave; and to give him some little intimation of your pleasure, before you told him so bluntly that you were displeased. To prevent such absurdity, for the time to come, would have you, at the next previous meeting in Cheapside, prevail upon that prodigy of oratory, and judgment, who cuts such a capital figure in pri-

765. hope, explaining *Magna-charter* to his little boy; (and who, so highly to your honour, directs the principal part of your operations) to draw up a set of rules and orders for his majesty's use, directing what ministers he shall employ, and what measures he shall adopt—but, above all things, commanding him to remove a certain right hon. judge for ever from his presence, for having to commit this your bell-weather, during some few years ago, notwithstanding the common-council, Cicerone, with all the forcible rhetoric of sighs and tears, endeavoured to excite his lordship's compassion, and promised to shrink into his primeval insignificance for the future.

The moment you thus establish a necessary plan for his majesty's content, all complaints must be at an end; though, upon recollection, I do not think you can be entirely safe without abolishing the two houses of parliament. The lords and commons are a determined set of people, and may be induced to call you to an account for this laudable self-assumption of extraordinary authority. It would be a dreadful affair indeed, if the usher of the black rod, or the serjeant at arms, were sent to the Half-Moon in Cheapside, with a message to your little wile, while he was behaving in the most disorderly manner imaginable, to keep the company in order; and calling your chairman, Mr. Deputy Tyre, who has been three times as long in the common-council, and has fifty times more understanding than himself, by the contemptuous appellation of a *young gentleman*.

It must be owned, indeed, that if the two houses of parliament should be induced to take a liberty of this nature with that worthy wight, a great deal might be said in their favour.—I know very well that on several occasions he has taken many liberties with them, and spoken in terms not at all familiar both of their persons and their proceedings.—Particularly may remember, on a late court day, when a memorial came in from Bank relative to a couple of old offices in Cornhill—how he thundered out an application to parliament, which would have been really useful to the city, merely through an impre-

dent resentment against that august assembly, for animadverting upon some glaring instances of presumption in the behaviour of his fellow citizens. — You may also remember, that in the course of his delicate harangue, where he spoke of a mistake in an act of parliament, which rendered such an application to the legislative power necessary, he said it was customary for attorneys of character, whenever they committed a mistake in the management of a client's business, to take whatever damage the mistake might occasion upon themselves. — Yet, I must ask this venerable personage, if the attorney who managed the popular side of the question in the affair of Richmond park, some years ago, did not commit an error which was extremely expensive to his clients, without ever offering to take the expence of the blunder upon himself?

I shall now proceed to the second article with which I was affected, upon reading the elegant paragraph in dispute.

You say, gentlemen, in this paragraph, “that when public measures have an apparent tendency to the happiness and glory of your sovereign, you will then exert yourselves in the support of his majesty's councils.”— Give me leave to ask, by what means you are sensible that public measures have not now a tendency to promote these desirable ends? Who informed you that his majesty's councils are not, at the present moment, wise and salutary; and in what single instance can you tell us, that they are either weak in their nature, or prejudicial in their design? What, I suppose, because your wooden God was not appointed to the solicitorship of the treasury, a place that absolutely requires some dawning ideas of common sense and civility, public measures must be very injudiciously carried on!—Undoubtedly—So powerful an advocate for civil and religious liberty would have reflected honour on the first offices in government, and the same amazing sleepiness of argument which sets us all a yawning in that impenetrable performance the *Monitor*, would have pointed out the errors of every former administration.

Upon the whole, gentlemen, your behaviour

behaviour has been so diametrically repugnant to every sentiment of delicacy and reason, that I could wish with all my heart to exempt you from the charge of design; and to place this unlucky transaction entirely to the easiness of your tempers, or the narrowness of your understandings.--- But this is impossible.--- You sinned against conviction, and refused to rectify your error when it was pointed out in full common-council, by two of your most sensible members, one of them the newly elected brother, who so ably dissected your idol, at the previous meeting at the Half-Moon, and Mr. Patterson.

The first of these gentlemen, in particular, offered you a form of words wholly unexceptionable, in the room of the unfortunate paragraph which you had drawn up, and pointed out the monstrous impropriety of tacking a palpable affront to an address of congratulation.--- But --- you wanted to say something spirited: --- And something spirited you did say, though at the total expence of your decency, your justice, and your understanding.

Indeed, at the previous meeting, when a particular member was appointed one of the committee to draw up this address---every moderate man in the room was apprehensive of something uncommonly gross and vehement. This gentleman had at different times been taken notice of in a judicial way by government;---and it was thought he would, on this occasion, exert all the frog-like resentment of a little mind, to fwell, with his utmost venom, against a ministry by whom he had been so justly treated with contempt.---Unhappily, however, though this circumstance was foreseen, it could not be prevented; and I have been well assured, that was it not for the seasonable remonstrances of a worthy proctor in Doctor's Commons, who was of the committee, and is equally distinguished for his good sense and politeness the paragraph in question would have appeared in a form infinitely more insolent; and added a still farther share of obloquy to the present disgrace of the common-council."

In the conclusion we are told, that

Sir Robert Ladbrooke, one of the aldermen and members for the city of London, on being informed of the work of the address, exclaimed, *Well, then, God, I had no hand in the Proceeding!*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT p. 352 of your Magazine, Mr. Geo. Brown affirms, that myself and a number of gentlemen, do not understand a problem there proposed. But, if Euclid, and the mathematicians since his time, (and to the time of this whimsy-headed gentleman) may be credited, he has broke through the rules of demonstration by them being down; he making a thing fixed a permanent to flow; thereby unfixing those limits fixed by science. The gentleman, at the beginning of his solution to the problem, affirms, "I demonstrated in my solution to the problem, though it was not inserted in the Gentleman's Diary for the present year; viz. "The inscribed sector will increase continually, till it coincides with the sector Cmn (see his diagram) whose area is greater than any other position." But this information in his cor. (see p. 353) absolutely denies. What this gentleman means by pretending to investigate limits for a thing which was before limited to all intent and purpose is what no mathematician (him excepted) I think, ever dreamed. As there are given the radii of the sector, and the included angle = 180° no person (Mr. Brown excepted) would have attempted to prove, that the angle will become greater or less, when the including sides are fixed. But he has made his flow from 30° to $32^\circ 42' 15'' 13''$ and again to $29^\circ 10' 30'' 9''$. This gentleman affirms, there are other fixed solutions in the present Gentleman's Diary. I will thank him if he will give me his opinion of my solution to his question, p. 352, in the said Diary, where there is an error either of the compiler's or the printer, in the reduction: I sent to the author, 33,75 nearly, which is printed 33,76. This error being corrected, I believe the investigation and solution as scientific and true as this gentleman's.

1765. though we differ in the numbers. I should have been glad if this gentleman had pointed out the particular nations he says are wrong, then the authors and solvers might have had an opportunity of rectifying their errors, or of justifying their works.

As I think I am publickly injured by this gentleman, I desire you would be pleased to make the above publick; which will highly oblige.

Your constant reader,

And most obedient servant,

STEPH. HARTLEY.

Weybridge, Sept. 5, 1765.

Description of the Island of Anna-Bona; in a Letter from a Gentleman who resided there in his Passage to St. Helena, to his Friend in London, dated St. Helena, July 10, 1765.

THIS island is intirely mountainous yet produces all the necessaries of life in great plenty. Fowls, both tame and wild, abound in it, with many of tolerable goats and sheep, and excellent pasture for them; the mountains being covered with verdure to their very tops. It produces likewise Indian corn and cassada in abundance, with most of the tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, &c. apples, &c. cotton too and sugar grows very well there; the first of which is excellent; and the last I am apt to think would be so too, did they know how to cultivate it properly, or use it when cultivated.

The inhabitants are intirely blacks, and very numerous; they are under the protection of the king of Portugal, whose governor of St. Thomas they have a governor appointed from among themselves, but pay no sort of tribute to him. They profess the catholic religion, and have a school amongst themselves, like that at St. Thomas's, to officiate. Their language is a broken sort

of Portuguese. Money they have none, nor do not know the use of it; so that the only method of trading with them is by barter, in which they shew a great deal of judgment, preferring a scrap of cloth that they can convert into a cap or any little use, to the gaudiest baubles you can offer them. Though, if they were at half the pains in raising cotton and manufacturing it, the art of which they seem to understand very well, that they are at in rearing stock, &c. which they give in exchange for old cloths, they might be supplied with more than sufficient for their own consumption, without depending on such an uncertain method of being supplied, as from the few ships that call there.

The town before which we anchored (which to the best of my information is the largest in the island) was composed of an immense number of small huts, with a pretty large one that they honoured with the name of church, and one something less in which the governor lives, who knowing us to be English, for whom they have an immense veneration, and imagining us to be a man of war, from our size and guns, as soon as ever we anchored, came on board in his barge (which, by the bye, was nothing but a hollowed tree) to pay his respects to the captain, who treated him very courteously, and in return for a few trifling things which he had brought by way of present, gave him a complete English suit, and equipped his attendants; but insisted upon the same privilege as a man of war, of paying no duties for the liberty of trading.

During the time we staid here, which was very short, we were plentifully supplied with every thing the island produces, at the cheapest rates imaginable, intirely owing to their ignorance of the real value of their commodities.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

PSALM XCII.

Being a Psalm remarkable for a good Disposition.

I.

How good the grateful voice to raise !
And sing our glorious maker's praise !
Which燃 his ardent love,
Barely with each night approve !

Sept. 1, 1765.

II.

Let harps and lutes be heard around,
And ten-string'd instruments resound;
For in the lord we will rejoice,
And hail his works with pious voice.

III.

When impious men most gay appear,
And flourish, like the herbage, here,

A. M. 1765.

* See our general Map of Africa, in 1763, p. 8.

A moment shall destroy their fame;
But thou for ever art the same.

IV.

Thy foes, O Lord, must surely die,
Beneath thy feet they prostrate lie;
But thou shalt guard my lifted head,
And bid the oil around it spread.

V.

My eyes shall see the wicked fall,
And ears shall hear their fruitless call;
Whilst righteous men, like palms, shall show,
Which on the mountains stately grow.

VI.

The plants of God can bear no stain,
Their beauties in their age remain;
The justice of the Lord they show,
And bid the world his goodness know.

By a young Lady, universally allowed an
elegant Composer.

On an affected Old Woman.

WITH curl'd and powder Betty's hair is
Affecting youth she bares her aged breasts;
In vain by you these little arts are try'd,
Your hoary hair not powder's self can hide—
These trifles ill become thy sixtieth year,
Which, at sixteen, might justly censure tear—
Fill your own station—youth will not return—
Be patient Betty—since 'tis vain to mourn.

By a Lady of a very acute epigrammatical
Genus.

Upon the same Subject as the first.

IN the new taste, good TENSOR, Betty dress,
Make bare, Miss Milliner, her aged
breasts;
Let her all private artifices try, [lye.
She thinks they will her wrinkled front be-
Poor silly fool! on singers swell'd like thine
The very diamonds will no longer shine!
Wouldst thou, at length, be wise, look on
a face
Which, far from having, never had a grace:
Your eyes now sunk so deep, you think, de-
ceive;
Them and the world you may indeed believe;
And would you really wish to relish lies,
Few men esteem the grave and aged wife.

Epistle to MR. W. S. of Worcester.

IT must be so:—The fleet directly sail,
Her canvas wings are spread with fayring
gales;
The soldiers all prepare to leave the shore,
I leave my friend—perhaps to meet no more!
To thee, dear S—, still chear'd with for-
tune's smile,
'Tis given to rest in Britain's favour'd isle;
Reclined at ease, within some pleasing shade,
The graces court thee, and the muses aid;
With affluence blest, and calm domestic joys,
No rude alarm thy sacred peace destroys:

SEPTEMBER, 1765.

To me 'tis given in work of death to lie,
And fertilize with blood a foreign soil;
Remov'd far distant from Virginia's plains,
Where late I sung amongst the singing

swains.

Plains evermore belov'd, since all that's dear
My friends, my parents, my Lucinda there
In my mind's eye, methinks I see them

mourning o'er her loss.

And, anxious, wait a tyrant youth's return
O, did our stations like our minds agree?
A lot like thine had heav'n bestow'd on me
In this fair isle for ever should I stay;
Peaceful if grave, and innocent if gay;
For my rough genius could at length no more
Acquiring worth, by imitating thine;
With thee, I'd wander o'er t'historic ground
And view the changing scenes of ev'ry age;
Or, led by thee, the latent paths explore
Of grave philosophy's extensive shore;
Or, now reclining, in the Sylvan bow'rs,
With tuneful bards enjoy the blissful hours
Shakespear, who speaks the language of

the soul, and of the mind;

And Milton, soaring higher than the pole;
Descriptive Thomson, and satyric Young,
Pope, Swift, and Gay, with all the song

But I must go, the gen'ral gives command;

Ev'n now the thronging troops approach

the strand;

Farewell, my friend!—this artless verse must

This artless verse is all the muse can give;

Too lately found, too swiftly snatch'd and

I found, alas! and lost thee in a day!

While swift before the wind our vessel

To Albion's coast I still shall turn my

Till wrapp'd in clouds I can no more see

Her tufted hills, and fields of waving gold;

At length, when landed on some foreign shore,

Doubtful if e'er I visit Britain more;

Still, still, dear S—, the muse shall faithful

And waft a sigh to Britain, and to thee,

Worcester, Aug. 31, 1765.

AN ELEGY on Miss B's. Juliet, a

Girl, who died in Barbadoes, Dec. 24,

at less than eight Years of Age.

COLOUR apart—beneath yon turf
A form which, breathing, caught th'imp
With native innocence, and void of art,
Benevolence too gain'd her ev'ry heart;
Tho' servitude her lot, unconscious, she
Made all unite to treat her as if free;
And tho', like Brutes, at public market,
The nobler faculties her value told,
While words she could not for ideas find,
Actions declar'd the beauties of her mind;
And when no virtue by a name could tell,
She seem'd already to possess them all;
In twice two moons our language glibly
As if by intuition, on her tongue;
The tiny slave by strict observance knew
What was her own, and others' duty to

1765.

QUIN'S SOLILOQUY, on seeing Duke Hum-
phry at St. Alban's.

A Plague on Ægypt's arts, I say!
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay.
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I
Bound in a precious pickle lie,
Which I can never taste?
Let me embalm this flesh of mine,
With turtle-fat and Bourdesux wine,
And spoil th' Ægyptian trade!
Than Humphy's duke more happy I—
Embalm'd alive, old Quin shall die.
A mummy ready-made.

D.G.

A NEW BALLAD.

To the tune of *To you fair Ladies now at Land.*

To you, gay folks, in London town,
In summer who reside,
Who flaunt each night at Marybone,
And each fine place beside:
While saunt'ring here and there you
Spend your hours—to you these lines I send.
With ease and soft contentment bless'd,
We laugh at folly's train;
Nor sigh for joys by you possess'd,
French horns and burnt champaigns;
Our fragrant lilies, and the rose,
Far, far outshine your belles and beaux.
Let Brent with sing-song, trilling note,
Regale your nicer ear,
We think the blackbird's tuneful throat,
The music of the spheres:
The sweater linnet, and the thrush,
Our concerts make in ev'ry bush;
When sultry suns dart fiercer beams,
Thro' woods and glades we rove;
Or haunt the sides of purling streams,
Our pleasures to improve:
Thus, thus we pass the live-long day,
Nor heed we what your great ones say.

When pinch'd by northern blasts so keen,
We find the cool retreat;
The chiar'ul glass diverts our spleen,
At dinner when we meet;
In saber chat our time we kill—
Or play at whist—or dear quadrille.
While some with patriotic zeal,
Vouchsafe the helm to steer,
And ardent for the public weal,
The posts of honour share—
It matters not to such as we,
Who holds the staff—or wears the key.

Let statesmen vers'd in court grimace,
Contend for pow'r and pay; is bound to
To get a pension or a place,
Cringe, flatter and betray;
A nobler prize we have in view,
While love and friendship we pursue.

Tis this that gilds our morning bright,
And ev'ry cloud dispels;
Not cheerless is the gloom of night,
Where love and friendship dwells.—
Bless'd spot, where joys like these come
to bine,
Such, such are Tunbridge's joys and mines.

—
N——, July 16, 1765.

TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

—
On the two Miss MUNDAYS.

IN Waller's easy and harmonious lines
Bright Sacheverella boasts unrival'd sway;
Whilst Amorel with softer splendor shines,
Mild as the evening star at close of day.
The muse with equal justice tunes the lyre,
Pleas'd to behold the Sidneys charm in you;
But whilst from fame you modestly retire,
You only by superior skill subdue.
Let others by fond arts and empty airs,
Hope with a fond pre-eminence to reign;
True merit a more lasting value bears,
Scorning the cheap applause of the vain.
Bless'd with good sense, with elegance, with
With ev'ry polish'd art, and virtuous grace,
That envy'd secret you have found, to please:
Confest, the summost beauties of the place.

—
On a Butterfly burst in the Ball-Room.

THE butterfly flies round and round,
Each heavenly fair admiring;
At length, receives his fatal wound,
At beauty's shrine expiring.
Timely by his example taught,
Ye beaux! learn hence instruction;
Ne'er rove, but wisely fix with thought,
Or meet, like him, destruction.

—
On the Misses M——'s.

OF all the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day;
And who for that can be to leek,
That has but seen a MUNDAY? W.

—
Upon all the Verses.

O say, thou God Apollo, is it fit, thou
That so much beauty yield to little wit?

—
TUNBRIDGEENSIS.

Epilogue to the Tunbridge Verses, for the Year

Sixty-five. — By a Tunbridgeensis.

OUR patron Apollo, both wit and physician,
At Tunbridge will grant us but half our
petition:

We find by the waters, and what is here writ,
That his physic he gives, but denies us his
wit.

No good can ensue, while he plays us this trick,
For the spring makes us well, and the verse
makes us sick.

—
TUNBRIDGEENSIS.

To the PRINTER, &c.
Sister, to whom is owing the

THE scarcities that have been so frequently vented of late against all ranks of men, must give extreme concern to those who have a real regard to the welfare and the constitution of this country, and who, unblinded by passion, unbiassed by interest, cannot bring themselves to receive the tempests of a disengaged brain, the effusions of an envenomed pen, or the ravings of a rancorous heart, for so many sacred truths.

— According to the present state of public writers, or rather writers to the public, we are to be alike dissatisfied with all men and all measures, applaud and condemn the same things when they are supposed to be the work of different ministers, and losing all the sense of what may conduce to our happiness or turn to our prejudice, bid a final adieu to public, in order to adopt private and party hints.

Before we do this, however, it may not be amiss to consider what the consequences may be to ourselves, and what dependence can have upon the protection of the law, and the operations of the constitution, when the government (that is, those who execute it) are deprived of all respect, which is the support of legal authority.

In such a situation we cannot surely expect that men of sound parts, unfeigned virtue and true magnanimity, will step forth to take the reins of power, when they are free of meeting obloquy and abuse, not from the conduct they pursue, but from the station which they stand, on the contrary, we while this is the case will aspire to power, in the chiefs, and none will be employed by them in the exercise of it but the tools of party.

The certain, necessary, and indubitable consequences of this must be a series of political convulsions, a continued succession of new ministers acting upon the old principles, and from that mutability of measures which will flow from hence, never-ending jealousies, heart-burnings and clamours, which will keep us in one perpetual scene of discord, and confusion.

— When there is no stability at home, then are taught to decry peace, while pretenders, to express their abhorrence of whenever war shall be apprehended, to in every measure of government as in most tyrannies, every tax however necessary or desirable, as insupportable oppression, and every promotion or removal as big with consequences to the people and justifying every method of opposition, what respect can possibly suppose will be had to us abroad, shall we expect that treaties shall be maintained, or that our force should be distrusted when in such a situation?

— Whatever of this kind may happen, while people continue disposed to listen to whatever is published by the partizans of

1765. party to the prejudice of another, and to their retributions again, under colour of defence, we may, in the rage of resentment, and from a spirit of spleen, attribute it to the ministers under whom it happens, yet posterity will undoubtedly place it where it ought to be placed, to the account of ourselves.

The sole remedy for this dangerous evil, the only shield that can defend us from the mischief that must attend it is a return to right reason. We must resolve to examine every thing we hear, and to receive nothing upon simple affirmations, unattended with positive proofs. We must not conceive that every man, who is great, is for that very reason unworthy of greatness, or that every man who fails, is for that very reason a patriot and friend to his country. If men in power oppress, the constitution has provided remedies, and they should be pursued; but to excite general odium against men, merely because they are in power, is to deprive them of the capacity of doing us good, whatever their intentions may be.

But if we resolve to turn a deaf ear to all these violent invectives, before it is too late, we may happily preserve our liberties, and remain still a great, rich, and powerful nation, but not if we persist in sporting with the great characters, treating government with ridicule, or receiving as facts the foulest aspersions; for these must naturally degrade and debilitate us. A wise and public-spirited nation will listen only to the voice of truth, and will decide only from the dictates of justice, without condemning even a Scot, unless his crime appear, or dooming to exile, without evidence, the man whom his enemies stile a scismatic, and to whom, for having so styled him, they will not allow any of those privileges, of which they would account it the greatest tyranny to be deprived themselves.

I am, &c. &c. and remain &c. &c. &c.
POMPEONIUS ATTICUS.

To the PRINTER, &c.

I observed some time ago a paragraph in all the papers, intimating that our new ministers intended, at the next meeting of parliament, to get the illegality of general warrants more firmly established by a vote of the house of commons; as if the solemn determination on that arbitrary stretch of authority, which was some time ago made by the native judges, was not sufficient to guard the British subject from every apprehension of such a tyranny for the future. This step is one of those unnecessary works of political ingeguation, which usually characterizes the impotent ministry; and serve only to amuse the public without procuring either the least addition to their constitutional security or the smallest increase to their domestic interest: It glisters without being of the smallest intrinsic value; and ravishes us with the beau-

ty of its appearance, till we unluckily recollect that it is without any manner of use.

If the arbitrary imprisonment of the subject by general warrant, however, gives so great an uneasiness to our patriotic administration, I am surprized that they have not yet reflected on the hardship which the subject undergoes when he is imprisoned without any warrant at all. This surely is a still greater stretch of power, and as it is infinitely more dangerous to the laws and liberties of the kingdom, it ought of consequence to claim the greatest part of their attention; what signifies their procuring a vote of the house of commons to pronounce general warrants illegal, when nobody whatsoever stands up in defence of their legality; or what matters their sensible intention of preventing an effect, which is already rendered impossible by a total eradication of its cause.

Tho' I heartily condemn the personal freedoms which have been for some time past taken in several of the public prints, with our new administration, yet nevertheless I must join in an opinion with the writers of these letters, that there is but little likelihood of any extraordinary services from our present class of ministers. The measure at this moment under our consideration with regard to a parliamentary vote on the illegality of what all the courts of law have already pronounced illegal, is so extremely childish, that I am astonished it could ever enter into their imagination, especially where they saw an evil so infinitely more fatal, still hanging over our heads; and in which an exertion of their interest might be attended not only with the highest reputation to themselves, but with the greatest advantages to the kingdom.

'Tis not more publicly known than universally lamented, Mr. Printer, what an authority a house of commons has claimed over the liberty of the subject; and how numerous the instances are in our history, where without the specification of any crime, or the execution of any warrant, they have voted a freeman of England into prison, and kept him closely confined for weeks, nay months, to the irreparable injury perhaps of him and his family. To aggravate the cruelty of the procedure, they have even voted every body who offered to procure him the least justice, an enemy to his country; and deemed it to the last degree unpardonable that he should have recourse to those very laws for satisfaction which they themselves had established for his redress. The privilege thus claimed by that house of commons, is no less repugnant to the laws of this kingdom, than it is opposite to reason and nature: if then we are desirous of restraining the servants of the crown from the exercise of an arbitrary authority, whence comes it that we never endeavoured to restrain our own immediate servants from the exercise of a tyranny

many, practised a thousand times more frequently, and infinitely more replete with slavery and destruction.

Our ministers may possibly say, that the present house of commons never exercised this privilege, and they may add, that while they continue to represent us, we can have no reasonable fear either for our liberties or our laws;—granted;—But at the same time, does it follow, that because we are now happy enough to have a set of representatives, who are really attentive to our freedom, that we should never stand in danger from their successors in parliament?—What has already happened a hundred times, may happen a hundred times more, and we or our posterity may feel the severest rod of power as well as our ancestors. It would therefore be an act highly worthy of that extraordinary zeal, which our present ministers affect for the public good, to get a vote of the house of commons, abolishing every pretence to so dangerous a privilege; and assuring the kingdom, that nothing but the laws of the land have a power to deprive an Englishman of his liberty.

If the new administration would attempt so glorious a circumstance as this, they would indeed be worthy of the highest estimation in our power; but while they neglect what is so immediately essential to the happiness of a nation, and only busy themselves to get those actions called illegal, which are universally known to be contrary to law; every sensible enquirer must smile at their pretence to patriotism, and treat the warmest professions which they can make with the most evident contempt.

But perhaps our ministers will tell us, that there is no likelihood to expect the house of commons will resign any part of their privileges. What is this, but saying, that this august assembly in question, would not adopt a measure highly beneficial to the freedom and happiness of their country? What is it, but saying, that they are fond of a power to treat those very people at the most abject set of slaves, whose liberties they have solemnly sworn to defend? And what is it, but a positive implication that they are the greatest of all enemies to that very national welfare, which they profess so tenderly to cherish and befriend? This is a mode of reasoning not less injurious to the house of commons, than it is unsatisfactory to the kingdom, since there can be no possibility for our new ministers to form such an opinion, till they have absolutely failed in their attempt.

Let me, however, inform the new administration, that a vote of this nature, was it even obtained, would not in the least diminish the just privileges of parliament. Neither house of parliament ought to possess a privilege, which is repugnant to the law, and injurious to the kingdom.

WILLIAM PYM.

* A counsellor's head.

Sept.
Extract from the celebrated Lecture on Heads.

PART I.

HERE is a head ♀, and only a head; a plain, simple, naked, unimbellished, appearance; which, in its present situation, conveys to us no other idea, than that of a brawler preparing to fight at Broughton's. Behold how naked, how simple a thing nature is! But, behold, how luxuriant is art! What importance is now seated on these brows! What reverence the features demand! What dignity is diffused on the whole countenance! — This is a compendium of law—Special pleadings in the fore top, pleas, rejoinders, replications, and demurs in each turn of the head—the knotty points of practice in the twist of the tail—the depth of the full bottom denotes the length of a chancery suit, while the black cors at top, like a black plaster, seems to tell us that the law is a great irritator, and never to be used but in very desperate cases.— But as it is not enough to suppose a resemblance, and as we have more blocks than one to try our wits upon, we will make an exchange, and attempt an oration in praise of the Law.

Law! Law! Law! is like a fine woman's temper—a very difficult study—Law! Law! is like a book of Surgery;—a great many terrible cases in it.—Law! it is like fine water; very good servants; but, very bad when they get the upper hand of us;—is like a homely genteel woman, very well to follow;—tis also, like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us;—and again, it is like bad weather, most people chuse to keep out of it.—In law! In law there are four parts: the quidlibate, the quodlibate, the quidpro, and the finaquinon.—Imprimis; the quidlibate; or who began first? Because, in actions of assault, the law is clear, that *missi j'kis, is absolute maris, fina j'kis*, which, being absolutely and classically rendered into English, is, that, whosoever he be that gave the first stroke, it was absolute and without a joke.

Secondly, the quidlibate, or the damage; but that the law has nothing to do with only to state them; for whatever damage is sue, they are all the client's perquisites, according to that ancient Norman motto;—*he is cast, or castandum, he is semper ius ruinandum.*

Thirdly, the quidpro;—feeling council—Giving words for money, or having money for words. According to that ancient Norman motto, “*Si curat lex,*”—We live to please.

Fourthly, the finaquinon; or, with something, what would any thing be good for? Without this wig, what would be the ten lines of the law!

I shall illustrate this by a case in point (Peere Williams, p. 96) Daniel against Dishclout.—Plaintiff Daniel was groom in the same family where defendant Dishclout

† A large tie wig upon the head.

1703.
cook. Plaintiff Daniel had been drinking, &c., as Dr. Babbidge in his dissertation on bumpers, he was duplicans, that is, he was a double man; he was not as he should be, &c. &c.; but as he should not be, Tipple he.—Plaintiff Daniel made a forcible entry on the cook's premises, the kitchen.—Now, the kitchen, according to serjeant Plooding, as he has it in his 149th vol. folio, of the Abrogement of the Statutes, page 1296, where he says, that the kitchen is, Camero necessario, in usu cookeraro, where she has the overlooking, the conduct, the management, the supervising, the seeing to, the superintendance, and the speculation of all the saupannis, stewpannis, frienpannis, et fova, smoke-jacko, and where our cook was at this time employed in all the duties of her office; where she was rostandum, boildum, fryandum, frigaseyandum, et plum-puddingandum, mixandum. At this time plaintiff Daniel made a forcible entry, &c. and demanded a sop in the pan; defendant Dishclout insisted on her right of refusal; —(a sop in the pan, gemmen, is a very serious thing); and without perquisites, what are all honours and places good for? Nothing more than an embroidered button-hole; and if we consider a minister of state as the nation's cook, then perquisites are the sop in the pan to the minister of state, with which omnium gatherum choose to grease their fingers.—Well, plaintiff Daniel demanded a sop in the pan; defendant Dishclout insisted on a right of refusal; Daniel seized Dishclout by the left hand, there was the quidlibate, or the assault; Dishclout took Daniel by the right hand, and pulled him into the dripping-pan; there was the damages—the dripping-pan.—Now, if the dripping-pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into the dripping pan; and if he had not been there, the dripping pan could not have received him. And this is law; and the lequaciousness of the law is multi loquacius; for as much, nevertheless, moreover, likewise, and also.—The liberty of the law is the happiness of the English; and it is very happy for us Englishmen, that we have the liberty to go to law.

This is any body's coat of arms; the field is blank, a blank for the crest; It being now-a-days so easy to buy and bear a coat of arms, as any other coat. — The herald's office is the true Monmouth-street in the book of pedigree. It is honour's piecemeal shop, where every remnant of reputation is to be purchased. — It should seem as if the herald's office had the virtue of Medea's broom, where every plebeian vulgarity is boiled away, and out they come spick and span new gentlefolks.

This is every body's coat of arms;—a
bag of money, and hands catching at it;
greasing being mankind's universal
work: We have given a death's

head to every body's coat of arms, being
the exact likeness of every body drawn after
the like.

It may seem strange that we should exhibit such terms as esteem, generosity, friendship, gratitude, public spirit and common sense, as belonging to nobody's family; but the truth is, that these fine qualifications have been so ill used, that nobody cared to own them. The consequence of which was, that they were ordered into the workhouse; but the parish officers unanimously agree, that they should have no admittance there, Mr. Overseer standing up, and saying, that as how—in the first place; imprimis; first of all, and foremost—gentlemen of the vestry, why what business have we with friendship? I take it, that as how the best friend a man has, is a man's own money in a man's own pocket; and friendship is nothing more or less, as I take it, in the whole wersl world, but to borrow a man's money out of a man's pocket. I come now to your gratitudes, and I take your gratitudes to be a sort of a foreign lingo; which we English folks have nothing at all to do with;—and ye know, my gentlemen of the vestry, since self-interest was member of parliament, gratitude has been turned out of doors.

Mr. Headborough, slowly rising from his chair, and gravely snuffing the candle, begged leave to be heard—and he said, that as how, whereof, and wherefore, not so much for the saying of the thing, as tho' it should be said, though to be sure no man should be certain sure of his own judgment; yet, for his part; now as to your generosity, he looked upon it to be a sort of a something of a foreign plant, and we have nothing to do with it.—And as to your public spirit, why ye know, gemmen of the weftsy, I need not tell you, that is nothing more than a licence for publicans to sell spirituous liquors:—And as to your esteem; wh---y some people esteem brandy punch, and some people esteem rum punch; for my part give me a little sup of your rum punch; and if I was the people of Jamaica, if the people of England would not drink rum punch, why they should have no turtle, and then they would all be starved. And,

Now my gemmen of the westry, I come to my imprimis, third and last; and that is your common sense; and as to your common sense, if I may be allowed to speak my reflections about it; I look upon it to be too common and too vulgar a thing, for the Gemmen of the westry to trouble their heads with, or be concerned about.

PART II.
In the first part of this lecture we considered men's heads; in this second part we shall consider the head dress of the fine ladies: For as the world is round, and the world turns round, and every thing turns round

with it; so no lunar or sublunar revolution, hath caused greater alteration in the affinities of men, than hath from time to time taken place in the head dresses of the ladies.

From the Egyptians, from whom we derive all our arts and sciences, philosophy and fashions, our good dames of antiquity seem to have borrowed this riding hood. Behold the riding hood! how the lappets fall down the side of the face, like the lappets on the side of the face of the Egyptian mummy; or, like the cumbrous foliages of the full-bottomed periuke. But our ancestors, dliking the use of these full bottoms, contrived a method of tying up their wigs behind; hence the origin of tie-wigs! — The ladies too, not to be behind-hand with the gentlemen in their fashions, contrived away to tie up their tails too; and from the riding hood, they tucked up their tails and formed the Ranelagh hood. As for example:

This is the hood in high-reve at the lower end of the town. And while this is wore by lady Mary, lady Betty, lady Susan, and women of great distinction; this is wore by plain Moll, and Bess, and Sue, and women without any distinction at all! This is the invariable mode or head-dress of those ladies, who used to supply the court end of the town with sea dainties, before land carriage for fish came into fashion! And there is not more difference between the head-dress of these ladies, than in their mode of conversation; for while these fine ladies are continually making invraos upon their mother tongue, and clipping polysyllables into monosyllables; as, when they tell us they caant, and they shaant, and they maan; these coarse ladies make ample amends for their deficiency, by the addition of supernumerary syllables, when they talk of breakfasts, and toasts, and running their fistoles against the poiteles.

This was the fashionable mode, or head-dress, in the times of our forefathers and foremothers; when a member of parliament's wife was jogged up to town once a year, behind John, just to see my lord mayor's show, and have her gown cut to the court fashion; and then with her pillion new rouled, and her lap crammed with confectionary, she was hoisted back again, as fine as a gingerbread stall upon a fair-day.

This is a real antique, the morning head-dress of that celebrated demi-cep of antiquity, Cleopatra; this is what almoners call the night rain, or throuding the moon in a cloud; and to this day the ladies of Edinburgh, when they go abroad in the morning, fold a tarpin about their heads; or, as they express it, they keep their heads about in plaid. But our ladies in the south disliking so cumbrous a fashion, and imagining something whimsically like it might be the invention of a new fashion, invented this French night cap, or cheek wrapper. A lady in this dress looks hooded like a horse with eye-

flaps, — to keep them from looking one way or the other; and perhaps that is the reason why most ladies in our days choose to look forward: One would imagine that this was invented by some surly duana, or ill-tempered guardian, who being past the ruff of beauty themselves, would deny even the use of it to the rest of man-kind! —

THIS is the head of a blonde. He was a bull's forehead for a foretop, in imitation of that blood of old Jupiter, who turned himself into a bull to run away with Europa. And to this day your blondes are mighty fond of making beasts of themselves. — This is a fine fellow to kick up a dust, or to keep up when it is kicked up; to chuck a witt behind the fire; tois a beggar in a blanket; play at chuck with china plates, hop round the room with a red-hot poker in his mouth upon one leg; lay the betch backward, swallow red-hot coals. Oh, he was quite the thing. He was a wit at Wethersby, a toast-master at Bob Derry's; a constant catomber at the round-house, a terror to maid-women, and a pup to women of the town.

THIS is the tea-table gente; or quite among the maids. He was Mama's only. His Mama would never let him leave home for fear he should get a nasty cut on holding down his head; but he was a prodigious scholar for all that; he had sixteen pages of Hoyle by heart, which his mama's woman had taught him; and he could calculate, he could calculate, how much sum should be put into a cooling tart. He was of a fit of despair for the loss of his life, who was poisoned with eating up the cream that was prepared for his mama's to-day's complexion. We divided the sum of his brain with an ivory bodkin; but, out of the cutis, and the cuticular, the cerebral, and the cerebellum, medula oblonga, and other hard words, we found nothing of them; for brains we discovered the pincushion.

We proceed to a real wit, as one mentioned by the famous Yorick, and Trist Shandy; and he is supposed to have a gout of the family like pelvis. When we came to dissection of this head, we found one of the most capital parts of the brain quite worn; he lived so long depending on what she would do for him that he was at length reduced, to the necessity of asking her, amongst others of his setting place, how day let himself down at the dock of a mansion-house; some of the servants said he was a wit, had him into the same parlour, and where, according to the same people have of wit, they durst not be comical. One of them said he was a wit, to be sure he could run round a room with a red hot poker between his legs! — The cook-maid said, to be sure the gentleman was a wit, she hoped he would be so kind, and so civil, and so obliging.

to visit Hospitality; but it being election time, there was no room for him there. He then paid his addresses to Merit, but Merit could do nothing for him, being at that time pursued by faction. He then addressed himself to Charity; and she would have done any thing in the world to serve him; but, as ill luck would have it, she was herself that very morning run over by the bishop's new set of coach-horses. He died, at length, of mere hunger; and was interred in the poor's burial-ground after his friends had raised money to pay the surplice fees.

Monthly Chronologer.

ing sixty-two puncheons of rum on board, was consumed by fire, to the water's edge, at Lime-house-hole.

Three houses in Cheapside, several in a back court, &c., were consumed by fire, and Sadlers Hall &c. were damaged.

WEDNESDAY, J.I.
The parliament was further prorogued to
Thursday Oct. 24.

THURSDAY, 12.
Was held a board of longitude, to in-

spect and receive the explanation of Mr. Har-
rison's time-keeper, when the son of Mr.
Harrison being called in, he was acquainted
that the commissioners were satisfied that his
father had made a full discovery of his ma-
chine to the gentlemen appointed by them
for that purpose; and that it was by them
resolved to grant him their certificate, upon
his delivering up to them, or their order,
his watch and three other time-keepers be-
fore made, as the property, and for the use
of the publick; a formal instrument of which
is now drawing up by their lawyer. The
names of the commissioners present were,
Lord Egmont, Lord Dartmouth, Sir George
Pocock, Sir William Rowley, Admiral Os-
borne, Admiral Knowles, Rev. Dr. Long,
Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Rev. Mr. Mackelyne,
Mr. Waring, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Cockburn,
Rev. Mr. Bentin, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Mellish.

By virtue of the above-mentioned, certificate, when signed, Mr. Harrison will receive the further sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds, completing the sum of ten thousand pounds for his discovery of the longitude. (See p. 375.)

WEDNESDAY, 18.
His royal highness the young prince, was
baptized by his grace the archbishop of Can-
terbury, at St. James's, by the name of Wil-
liam Henry. The sponsors were, their royal

to his daughter of the Dauphiness of France, and the highnesses prince Henry-Frederick and prince Frederick William, and her royal highness princess Louisa-Anne.

FRIDAY, 20. M. Landriani, minister from the duke of Modena, had his first private audience of his majesty.

SUNDAY 22. Major Alderton was desperately wounded in his breast, by a pistol ball, in a duel with Capt. James, in a field near Kennington-common.

MONDAY, 23. James Grief, a thief-taker, and Anthony Delany, for the murder of Mr. Smith, (see p. 431.) and Maria Jenkins, for the murder of her bastard child, were executed at Tyburn.

TUESDAY, 24. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when James Haines, for a footpad robbery, Elizabeth Gould, for robbing her master, Benjamin Robert Turbet, for stealing a silver cup, Sarah Cox, for robbing her mistress, received sentence of death; as did on Saturday the murderers abovementioned; 2 to be transported for fourteen years, 27 for seven years, 2 were branded, and 2 whipped.

The duke of Gloucester, after visiting Plymouth, Mount-Edgecumbe, &c. arrived at St. James's, from his tour, on the 20th, (See p. 434.)

A large porcupine, weighing 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt, has been shot in the river near Long-Reach.

At Lancaster assizes three persons received sentence of death, but were reprieved. (See p. 435.)

A house &c. were consumed by fire, lately, at Tilehurst Great, near Reading.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, a single pea, which was planted this year in a garden in that place, produced 346 pods, out of which were taken 1936 peas. When in bloom its branches extended in circumference upwards of four yards.

Several barbarous murders have been perpetrated this month, in town and country; two women destroyed their new-born bastard children; some instances of suicide have happened, robberies have been too frequent, sharpers have exercised their usual tricks upon the uncautious, and accidents have deprived many persons of their lives or limbs.

A very numerous company was lately sitting audience at Astrop-Wells, a report was brought in, that a number of ringleaders from Bambury were assembling at Walkworth, the estate of —— Eyres, Esq; in order to burn the posts and rails, and level the ditches of his new inclosed estate. A motion was made, that the gentlemen then present, with their servants, should go and give them the meeting; Earl Varney, —— Willis, Esq; —— Borthwick, Esq; and Major Lovett, instantly got on horseback, with many more gentlemen, and went to Walkworth; the levellers in sight, about thirty, came thicker at the

very same time; the gentlemen and their servants rode full gallop up to them instantly, and by riding over them broke their opposition, and in a few minutes took six of the ringleaders, whom Mr. Archdeacon Guy committed that instant to Northampton gaol. The principal man, and standard-bearer made his escape; as he is known, it is expected he will be taken shortly.

John Bowles, Esq; of Frome in Somersetshire, planted nine grains of wheat last October; from these nine grains he had one hundred ears, the produce of which was 300 grains.

Extract of a Letter from Pwllwrach, Cardigan, in Morganshire, August 17.

Mr. William Bonvil, a young man possessed of an estate in the parish of St. Brwain this neighbourhood, adjoining to the was, about a fortnight ago, fishing in the with three or four companions; and having inclosed in the net several soals and flat fish, Mr. Bonvil, in order to secure them from slipping out of his hand, took of it with his teeth (a common practice by fishermen) whereupon the fish on a sprung and got into his throat, and the being contrarywise, it could not be got out, choked Mr. Bonvil, who died in a few or two days.

His excellency the earl of Hertford Lieutenant of Ireland, having laid before king an account of the outrages committed the soldiers in Dublin, on the 6th and of August last (in rescuing all the felons fined in Newgate) his majesty was there pleased to order his excellency to signify pleasure to the Lords justices, that it be put in public orders in every quarter of land, and the lords justices have commanded it to be given out in order,

That his majesty received with the most surprise and displeasure, the account of the late behaviour of the garrison in

of such dangerous tendency to the and safety of society, and so utterly subversive of all military discipline; that his majesty expects and requires from his army in that they do, upon all occasions, themselves quietly and peaceably, and in strict obedience and submission to the

and that it is his majesty's fixed resolution that the highest marks of his disapprobation will be given to all military persons who do any respect, or contrary thereto.

And houses and brewhouses have been consumed by fire, at Uffington, near Sleaford in Lincolnshire.

Extract of a Letter from Sunderland, September 17.

An attempt to set the unhappy difference between the pitmen at Newcastle and masters do the proper light. The ancient method of having paid been for the coal-owners to have them in a bond for twelve months to perform

such work therein mentioned, on the
joining of which a binding was given to each,
and this was called a hiring or binding.

About this time last year a gentleman or
two upon a neighbouring river being in great
want of pitmen, to obtain them they made use
of any means, amongst the rest that of hiring
them bound to others by tempting them with
hiring money as far as two, three, or even
four guineas. This great encouragement
made the men in the other collieries work
with great reluctance all the year; and as the
time was approaching when the abovement-
named gentleman would be again in want, it was
natural for the several coal-owners on the two
rivers to consider of some method to prevent
such proceedings for the future; for which
purpose it is said, a meeting was held; what
the result of it, we know not, but com-
mon fame says it was agreed that no coal-
owner should hire another's men unless they
had a certificate of leave from their
master, and as no coal-owner that had his in-
terest in view would grant such a certificate
to a man as long as he had any occasion
of his service, it was called a binding during
the will of his master, consequently a species
of slavery unknown in a free country.

The nation spreading like wildfire, on the
14th of August last, all the pitmen
on the two rivers left off work, and have
done so ever since notwithstanding the
owners have repeatedly declared they had
no intention of hindering them from hiring
whom they pleased, and earnestly ex-
horted them to return to their work till the
expirations of their bonds, at which time they
will have a regular discharge in writing, if
soever. Several meetings were held, at
which the pitmen's demands rose every time;
though they in general can earn as much
week, in one colliery, their demands
are in advance of wages equal to £75 per
month. If this is complied with, the con-
tractors are plain to the grand article; they
will be bound that all their bonds be given
up, though some of them have yet got still
longer, which dismays the coal-owners
extremely, not agreeing to it for they have
no avoided binding to unmarry men at the
time for which they alioy to be bound together,
the expiration of their bonds notwithstanding
their power in that case to be carried by
them to go on with their wives, when they might
be otherwise employed elsewhere. When
a person confesses that we should not less
than 20,000 people were yearly sent abroad by
this means, and consequently bring so many
names, he will hardly think it unreasonable
to have a few soldiers sent
over to guard against any disturbance
that may happen.

766. *Irland.* August 29. An
accident which is pretended to have been
most unluckily happened at the great
Harbor of Cork, in the mouth of this bay.

The stupendous cliffs to the south-west of
the island, which, from time immemorial
have been the place of resort, or rather the
natural habitation of such numbers of rock-
birds or puffins, as is almost incredible
hath been at once deserted on the 24th of
June last, by that entire species of fowl,
who abandoned their nests and eggs, and went
off to sea, whence one of them has not since
returned.

The like incident is said to have happened
about forty years since.

Mr. Alderman Alsop, now in Ireland, go-
vernor of the new corporation in Ulster, has
been presented with the freedom of Coleraine
in a gold box.

Extract of a Letter from Senegal dated May 20.

"I am sorry to acquaint you we have had
a very wicked season here, having lost many
white people belonging to our house, to add
to our misfortune, our trade is almost lost,
owing to the unhappy divisions among the
people, who are in the separate employ of
the laundry houses on your side of the water.
The moors, who inhabit the opposite coast,
have been supplied with powder and ball from
some Frenchified people here, so that we can-
not pass up the river without being shot at.
Many black captains in the English employ
have been shot. If the government do not
interest themselves in the affairs of Senegal,
I plainly see the gum trade will be entirely
lost to us, as the people, who bring down
the gum annually, have been shot at and
destroyed as they were coming down the coun-
try this year, so that not above one fifth of
them came home.

The late Gen. of Martinique, upon the
representations of Admiral Tyrell, &c, have
put a stop to the illicit trade of French flags
of truce, in the English islands.

Charlestown, June 29. By letters from
North-Carolina we learn, that about the begin-
ning of last month a party of Cherokee Indians,
resembling, were on their way through the
Western parts of Virginia, kindly entertained
by Col. Lewis, who kept them two nights,
and on their departure furnished them with a
pale and a p. of coloors so that in a little
time after they were set upon by a much su-
perior number of lawless people, who murdered
five of the Cherokee, whilst became of the other
five we are not informed. Col. Lewis imme-
diately on receiving information of this in-
dignity and more than savage outrage, dispatched
a express to H. H. Brundage, & Augur, Esq;
Lieutenant-governor of Virginia, who laid the
accusation before the assembly of that colony, then
sitting at Williamsburgh, and the house of
Burgesses came to the following resolutions,

vizt. *Resolved,* That the killing the Cherokee
Indians, as mentioned in a letter of colonel
Andrew Lewis, to his honour the governor,
which he has been pleased to lay before this
Q. C. *Resolved,* That the said

House, is a flagrant violation of the treaties of peace established and subsisting between his majesty and the said Indians, and of the laws of this colony, and that the offenders ought to be prosecuted with the utmost severity.

Resolved, That an address be presented to this house to the governor, to desire that he will be pleased to offer a considerable reward for apprehending the said Assinini; that he will cause the resolutions of this house to be transmitted to the Cherokees, and to assure them that every proper step will be taken to bring the offenders to justice.

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John Randolph, S. P. Biggs, Lieutenant-governor Faquier accordingly issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for apprehending each of the two principal leaders, and fifty pounds for each of the others concerned in the said murders, besides a pardon to any one of them nor man actual perpetrator of the murder who will make such discovery that the rest may be brought to justice.

Col. Lewis had apprehended two of the murderers, and had sent two messengers to the Cherokees to inform them of the whole affair, and we hear from Pres. Prince George, that an express was arrived there with letters from Governor Faquier, which Mr. Price the commandant had sent by an Indian to the superintendant's deputy, then in the upertowns, where the relations of the murdered Indians live, and are said to be of great interest.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

July 1. WILLIAM Wolseley, Esq; was married to Miss Chambers, a 20-year-old fortune—4. John Gideon L. ten, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Major Ingoldsby, to Miss Mary Heathcote—9. William Thoreld, Esq; to Miss Jane Bennington—13. Charles Vere Dashwood, Esq; to Miss Diana Dashwood—14. Right Hon. Lord Viscount Burlington, to Lady Lucy Boyle, sister of the earl of Orrery—Sir George Yonge, Bart, to Miss Cleave—15. Rev. Mr. Collier, to Miss Burton—16. Hon. Anthony Browne, only son of Viscount Montague, to Miss Halkerton—17. Edward Baldwin, Esq; to Miss Gray—18. Lieutenant Richardson, Esq; to Miss Sally Ellice—19. Richard Sutton, Esq; to Miss Susannah Cresgith—Hon. Edward Stratford, to Miss Herbert—19. Hon. James Lately. Viscount Folkestone, to the Wady Dowager Fetherstonhaugh—Thomas Dixson, Esq; to Miss Gartner—Isaac Bailey, Esq; to Miss Woodhouse—Mr. Henry Hoare junr. to Miss Hines—Robert Merchant, Esq; to Miss Granier—George Abbott, Esq; to Miss Maffett—Morgan Lloyd, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Vaughan—Reverend Dr. Brooke, to Miss Huchett bar.

August 1. Mr. Charles Birch, to Miss

Mary Creed—3. Governor Pownall, to Lady Rawkenes—6. Robert Carr, Esq; to Miss Little—16. Hon. Roger Clayton, Esq; to Miss Anna Meredith—22. Joseph Spur, Esq; to Miss Cater.

Lately. William Serjeantson, Esq; to Miss Jane Leedes—Henry Dundas, Esq; to Miss Rannie—Lieutenant General Robert Andrew, to Lady Betty Ogilvie—George Lee Cooke, Esq; to Miss Bowyer—James Britton, Esq; to Mrs. Constable—Job Dallaway, Esq; Miss West—Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart, to Miss Smith—10. Alderman Harley's wife was delivered of a daughter—7. Lady Graham, daughter—23. Countess of Coventry of a son and heir—25. Marchioness of Tavistock, of a son and heir—26. Lady Armitage of a daughter—27. Countess of Egmont, of a son—29. Lady Hon. Charles Yorke, of a daughter—31. Lady Bridgeman, of a son—35. Viscountess Stopford, of a son and heir.

Lately. Lady of Col. Calcraft, of a son and heir—Lady Webb, of a daughter—Mr. Bullock, of Snortsham, Norfolk of a daughter—Mrs. Middleton, of Chirk-castle, a daughter—Lady of the Honourable John Bentinck of a daughter—Lady Forester, a daughter—Countess of Lauderdale, of a son—Lady Hale, of a daughter.

July 2. EVERARD Alterbury, of Hareholt, Esq;—Robert Hoare, Esq;—John Selwyn, Esq; formerly a captain in the navy—Lady of General Dejean—5. Grace the duchess of Bolton, suddenly, succeeded in title and estate, by his only brother Harry Rawley, now duke of Bolton—Joseph Deassey, of Stratford, Esq;—Reverend George Horne, D. D. Director of Heath-Hunting—Edward Bushworth, of Ditch Commons, Esq;—12. Relict of Sir Robert Ward, bart.—Reverend Francis Cooke, minor Canon of St. Paul's—16. William Price, Esq; a most ingenious painter and artist in glass, and reviver of that art—17. Sam. Stubbs, of Camberwell, Esq;—John Fury, of Hackney, Esq;—Right Honourable Lord Hunsdon, aged 82, to the title extinct—10. M. and 3. Y. L. a son—12. by August 1. Timothy Tullie, Esq; a director of the East India company—Hon. Charles Berkeley, of Bruton, in Somersetshire—Philip Langhurst, Esq;—2. Mr. Dodd, bookseller in Ave Mary Lane—Samuel Greatorex, Esq; late member for Coventry—3. William Ongley, of Lambeth, Esq;—5. Benjamin Croxall, of Goodman's fields, Esq;—8. Mr. Beaumont, of Hackney, Esq;—17. Lady Mary Bacon, of Colchester—William Lewis, Esq; receiver general of the customs—Gilbert Apeton, of Hackney, Esq;—1. Shuck-

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
Hitchall, June 29. William Gordon,
Esq; is appointed envoy extraordinary
to the court of Denmark. nobilityH brod
July 8. John Major, of Wor-
cester-hill, in Suffolk, Esq; is created
with remainder to his heirs male,
of such issue to his son in law,
Hawker, Esq; — 10. the duke of Port-
land, marquis of Rockingham, Right Hon.
Seymour Conway, and William Dow-
ard, Esq; were sworn of the privy coun-
cil — the duke of Grafton and Mr. Conway,
principal secretaries of state. — 12.
Sir Thomas Winchelsea was declared pre-
sident of the council. — The earl of Scarbo-
ugh and Ashburnham, the earl of Bess-
borough, and the earl of Northampton

rough, and viscount Villiers, were sworn of the privy council.—13. The marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Dowdeswell, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Thomas Townshend and Mr. George Oallow, to be lords of the treasury.—Mr. Dowdeswell, to be chancellor, &c. of the exchequer.—15. The duke of Newcastle is appointed lord privy seal.—16. The Right Hon. Sir Char. Pratt, knt, chief justice of the common pleas, is created a baron of Great Britain by the name, style, &c. of Baron Cambden, of Cambden place, in the county of Kent, with remainder to his heirs male.—The earl of Bessborough and lord Grantham were appointed postmaster general.—20. The earl of Ashburnham was appointed keeper of the great wardrobe.—Lord Barrington, secretary at Whitehall, July 20. William Tryon, Esq; was appointed governor of North Carolina, in the room of Mr. Dobbs.—Sir Henry Moore, bart, governor of New York, in the room of Gen. Monckton.—St. James's, July 26. The earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Howe, and Lord Edgecumbe, were sworn of the privy council.—27. Joseph Mawbey, of Botley, in Surry, Esq; was created a baronet, to him and his heirs male.—30. The earl of Egmont, Thomas Pitt, Esq; Sir Charles Saunders, the Hon. Augustus Keppel, Hon. Charles Townshend, Sir William Meredith and John Buller, Esq; are appointed lords of the admiralty.

Aug. 1. The earl of Hertford was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Whitshall. Aug. 6. The earl of Cornwallis, was appointed an aid de camp to the king, and to take rank as col. of foot.— Aug. 13. Lord Digby of the kingdom of Ireland, was created Baron Digby of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, and to his heirs male, and in default thereof to the lawful heirs male of his father, Edward Digby, Esq;

— St. James's, Aug. 17. The marquis of Rockingham was appointed lord lieut. of the west riding of Yorkshire, and of the city and county of the city of York, and custos rotulorum of the north and West Ridings, and of the city and county of the city of York, and sheriff of the same.—The earl of Dartmouth, Sir George Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John York, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dixon and William Fisherbert, Esq; commissioners of trade and plantations.—Viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy, died ybs Whitehall, on Aug. 18. Messrs. Burton, Oriebar, Windham, Bowyer, Papillon, Cayley, Scott, Bawley, Bagot, and Sir Henry Pole, bart, were appointed commissioners of excise.—Messrs. Young, Rigby, Trenchard, Wyndham, Bull, Blount and Bradshaw, commissioners of taxes.—Messrs. Blair, Barnard, Whitmore, Kenrick and Bindley, to be commissioners of the stamp duties, and Mr. Brettell to be their secretary.—William Poole,

Esq; receiver-general of the stamp duties.—Heneage Legge, Esq; Keeper of the entry book of stamp into the port of London.—John Hughson, Esq; Inspector of the out port collectors accounts.—Henry Shelley and Michael Warden, Esqrs and the survivors auditors of the revenues in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. and auditors of the accounts of money arising by writs of covenant, &c. in the alienation office. *See also* *From the rest of the Papers.* 10199113.

The duke of Argyle was invested with the order of the thistle.—Edward Montague, Esq; was appointed master in chancery.—Mr. Samuel Johnson and William Mchnothy, Esq; made doctors of laws by the university of Dublin.—Lieut. Col. Taylor is appointed adjt. camp to his majesty.—Major Gen: Keppel, Col. of the 34th. reg. of foot, Major Gen. Durand, of the 56th and Gen: Acourt, of the 31st.—Gen. Hudson, to be Lieut: Col. Gen. Urmston, Lieut: Major, Col: Salters, 2nd, and Col: Sharnide third; in the 5th reg. of guards.—Major Hay to be Lieut: Col. of the 7th reg. of foot, Major Jones of the 33rd, major Walsh of the thirty-first.—Mr. Bland to be major of the 27th reg. of foot, Major Cary of the 60th, Capt. Forlong of the 26th, Major Hunter of the 8th, and Capt. Ogilvy, of the 19th.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, July 21. William Digby, M. A. is appointed a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. James Long, B. A. is presented to the vicarage of Basildon, Hants.—Mr. Steele, to the rectory of Bentley, in Lancashire.—Mr. Leach, to the vicarage of East-Winch, and Mr. Shebbeare, to the rectory of Coston, Norfolk.—Mr. Roberts, to the vicarage of Luckford, Devon.—Mr. Hess, to the vicarage of Gooderstone, Norfolk.—Mr. Pauley, to the vicarage of Aylsham, Norfolk.—Mr. Dixon, to the vicarage of Sowersby, Leicestershire.—Mr. Hinkney to the vicarage of Edmonton, Middlesex.—Dr. St. Lp, to the rectory of Elmley, in the Isle of Sheppey.—Mr. Eccayne, to the living of Kilkhampton, Cornwall.—Mr. Reisbeck, to the rectory of Dimchurch, Kent.—Mr. Spend, to the vicarage of Boxworth, Leicestershire.—Mr. Rock, to the vicarage of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Davies, to the rectory of Kettle-ding, B. co. Mr. Delac, to the vicarage of Evendon, Wilts.—Mr. Apharp, to the vicarage of Croydon, Surry.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable the rev. William Fraigneau, M. A. to hold the rectory of Beckenham, Kent, with the vicarage of Battersea, Surry.—Mr. Murcen, to hold the rectories of Dur. Weston, and Ock-

ford Shillings, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Potts, to hold the rectories of Hutton and Ruckley, in Kent.—Mr. Barnes, to hold the rectory of Matley and vicarage of Ombersley in Worcestershire.—Mr. Jesson, to hold the rectory of Enstone, and vicarage of Powlet, in Somersetshire.—Dr. Griffiths was elected fellow of Mr. Bayley, chaplain, of the collegiate churc, Manchester.—Mr. Potter, lecturer of St. Magnus the Martyr, &c.

See also *From the rest of the Papers.* 10199113.

THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE.

THE affair of the parliament of Paris is like to become very serious, for all the parlements of France have interested themselves in it, and most of them have written very spirited letters to their sovereign upon the subject, particularly the parliament of Metz, the first three paragraphs which are as follow.

"The love of the country forms the first affection of a citizen; the interest of the nation requires the first attention of a magistrate. It is under this double title that your parliament, divided into several cities for the benefit of each province, reunited for the general good, reclaims the rights of the nation, and the honour of its members.

Your parliament, Sir, would become culpable, if, indifferent spectators of the crimes aimed at the privileges of provinces, they should forget what they owe to your majesty, to the nation, to themselves. It would be criminal towards you, Sir, because they concealed from you the truth; towards the nation, by abandoning the interests whereto they are charged; towards themselves, by forgetting the oath whereby they are bound. To speak still plainer, Sir, they would no longer be your parliament.

The national constitutions of your province of Brittany which are attempted to be changed; the proceedings of your magistrates, which it is wanted to render impious; these, Sir, at the melancholy object which engage the attention of your subjects and concern the honour of the magistracy.

Paris, August 16. M. de Lally, imputing of his confinement in the Bastile, hath presented a petition to parliament to have his grantee granted him; but it hath been determined not allowable in his case, and it was rejected him.

Paris, Sept. 9. The parliament issued a writ the 5th of this month, which condemns to the flames, as fanatical and seditious, printed paper, containing a letter presented to be signed by the archbishop of Rheims and the agents of the clergy, written the 27th of August, to all the bishops, who were not at the assembly, inviting them to approve every thing therein regulated.

Paris, September 25. The president

Idently reported here, that Pr. Charles, el-
lion to the chevalier de St. G. has been
a London once within these two years, and
continued in that city a full week, without
creating the least suspicion of his character.

On the 11th ult. the princess Louisa of
Parma², now princess of Asturias, landed in
perfect health at Cartagena; and in a few
days set out for St. Ildefonso; but was taken
ill upon the road, and obliged to stop at
Villa Verde: However, she soon recovered,
for we have since had what follows:

St. Ildefonso, September 6. On the 4th, in the morning, his catholic majesty went to Guadarrama, about three leagues from hence, where he met the princess of Parma, and dined with her. He then brought her hither in his own coach. They arrived about half an hour after five: The prince of Asturias, accompanied by the infant Don Louis, waited at the bottom of the court-stairs to receive the princess, and his catholic majesty handed her up to the queen-mother's apartment. His catholic majesty then returned to his own; where, after some time, all the foreign ministers were called in. In the interim the princess, who had been dressed by the queen-mother, was conducted by her majesty to the king's apartment, when they immediately withdrew into the next room. The cardinal patriarch of the Indies performed the marriage ceremony. It was intended that the marriage should be performed privately; so no ceremony was observed: The ambassadors and foreign ministers, however, formed the first circle round the royal family; behind them the ladies and grandees of the court; and the doors were opened to receive every body that would come.

On the 18th ult. died at Innspruck his imperial majesty Francis I. emperor of Germany. He was in good health most of the day, but between nine and ten in the evening he suffered a fit of apoplexy, and soon after expired in the arms of his son the king of the Romans.

Venice, August 23. His imperial majesty's
body having been examined since his de-
ath, a paper has been found in his own
writing, with the following remarks:

First, the true interests of the house of
Austria consists in a close alliance with Eng-
land. The people of Great-Britain being the
strongest nation in Europe, not only in power, but
in integrity.

The more Irish soldiers in the service the better, our troops will be disciplined. An Irish coward is an abomination, and what the natives would even sacrifice from principle, they will perform through a desire of glory. This, the less connection with France will be. The God of the French is conscience. They have been often tried, and always proved unfaithful.

—Fourth, All intercourse with the Dutch and the Prussians, if possible, should be avoided, for they are equally dangerous in the character of enemies or friends.

Vienna, September 2. The remains of the late emperor were brought down the Danube, and arrived here the 28th ult. from Innspruck, on board a vessel, escorted by four hundred men on board another vessel, carrying black and yellow colours. Two urns, with the emperor's heart, arrived in a coach and six by land. They were all received at the palace by some of the nobles in deep mourning; at the entry were the Swiss, and within the palace to the knights hall the Hungarian body guards were posted. In the hall the coffin, with the body, covered with black velvet and gold, with the two urns, were placed on a fine bed of state, raised four steps, and also covered with black velvet and gold. On the right and left sides were placed six tables covered with cloth of gold, worked with black. On the two sides the two imperial crowns, with the sceptre and globes; on the third was the ducal cap of Lorraine; on the fourth that of the grand duchy of Tuscany; on the fifth, the grand livery of knighthood of the golden fleece, and order of Mary Theresa; on the sixth, the hat, sword, truncheon, and gloves. There were a prodigious number of burning wax-candles which surrounded the bed of state; and masses were continually saying at altars, erected in the said hall for that purpose.

Brandenburgh, Augt 27. As the heats have been excessive during the dog days, some precautions have been taken to prevent the fatal effects of people being bit by mad dogs. An easy remedy has been used with success, communicated by M. de Sydow, of Stolzenfelle, near Goldbach. It is the Matrixylla, well known in the shops. Ten people, bitten by mad dogs, have been cured by it, and above an hundred cattle of cattle have been saved by its means. Some experiments were also made on dogs and pigs which succeeded. No regular dose is prescribed; the Matrixylla is given either green or ready to boil in milk; or on bread and butter, as much as the patient will take, and twice a day. It is made into tea. M. de Stockholme. The general amnesty proposed in the diet and favour of the subjects condemned or exiled, or for crimes against the State, that been at last resolved on notwithstanding all the opposition it met with. In the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Desaix, to the legation of Paris, The Minister of War, and on July 1, 1791, The Minister of Justice, to the legation of Paris.

* See before, p. 436, 52.

See Lond. Mag. 1756. p. 405.

Claim of the colonies to an exemption from taxes, examined, pr. 1s. Johnston.

Letter from Sir Gregory Gardiner, pr. 6d. Towers.

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Will of a certain northern squire, pr. 6d. Bunce.

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Kitchin's companion to his plan of London, pr. 2s. Kitchin.

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Dr. Hill's Centaur the great stomachic, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

Treatise on cold mineral waters, pr. 4s. Johnston.

Hemsworth's key to the law, pr. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

ENTERTAINING.

HISTORY of the marquis de Rotelle, 2 vol. pr. 5s. Becket. (See p. 216.)

The Chinese Spy, 6 vol. pr. 18s. Bladen. (See p. 253.)

History of Miss Indiana Danby, 3 vol. pr. 1s. Dodfley.

History of the marquis of Cressy, pr. 1s. Becket.

The generous Briton, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Henderson.

The fruitshop, 2 vol. pr. 3s. Moran.

Wiltshire brew, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Moran.

The triumvirate, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Johnston.

Memoirs of a cugnot, pr. 3s. Noble.

Mumbo Gumbo, a tale, pr. 1s. Becket.

The favours of Philo-Suffolk, Mr. Lasky, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Langley, received. Dr. Cook to T. I. with many other pieces from our correspondents, prose and verse, in our next. The Dragon Parson is deficient in some requisite poetry, and cannot be inserted.

ERRATA. In Capt. Bray's Vindication, in our last, p. 406. col. 2. l. 4. from the bottom read, ordered the muzzles of the guns, in the way, on, &c. — p. 420. col. 1. l. 25. 2d line, farboard o. larboard.